THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 10, 1845.

THE STRIKE—THE POST.

The Post, the Locofoco organ, and the Spirit of Liberty, the Birney organ, are the only two papers in the city which now openly and boldly support the ruinous and unreasonable strike of the operatives in the Cotton Factories. There are others whose position is somewhat equivocal, and whose opinions appear to vary with their notions of the thermometer of public sentiment.—The strike has also been supported almost exclusively by speakers and agitators belonging to the Birney and Locofoco parties, and the two papers named may be considered as the exponents of the will of a certain class in those parties alone, many respectable men in them differing entirely with their editors and speakers, and repudiating their opinions and conduct.

It is not matter of surprise, therefore, to find the Post quoting from the Birney organ, which it did yesterday, charging that some of the operatives had called on us, previous to the strike, and that we had *"approved of the movement."*

It is true, that previous to the turn-out, two young men, strangers to us, called at our house between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and laid before us a list of grievances, some of which we have since learned were false, and made an effort to enlist us in their support. If those papers mean, by saying that we "approved of the movement," that we expressed ourself in favor of the ten hour system, they speak the truth; but if they mean that we "approved" of the turn-out, they state an absolute falsehood. After hearing what the young men had to say, the very first question we asked them was, whether they had investigated the matter sufficiently to know whether their employers could stand it to run only ten hours a day, "for," we remarked, if "they cannot compete with eastern mills, you will be thrown out of employment altogether, if you refuse to work on the present system." They averred that they could do as much work in ten hours as in twelve. To this we dissented, as the work was done by machinery. We told them we sympathised with them in their desire to bring about the adoption of the ten hour system, but that unless it was made general, we doubted its success.—We also earnestly warned them against all agitation, and particularly cautioned them against permitting any one to interfere, between them and their employers.

As we found they were determined to persist in some movement, the nature of which we could not exactly guess from what they said, we told them it was their duty to consult with the most prudent and well-informed among the operatives, and to avoid all rashness and excitement, and if any reform was possible, to endeavor to bring it about by a friendly and harmonious understanding between them and their employers. They persisted in having us name some public speaker, on whom they could call, should they conclude to have a meeting. Seeing they were much excited, and in danger of going astray, we directed them to our friend THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esquire, knowing that he would give them the same prudent advice that we had done, and discourage all tun-outs and agitations. They thanked us for our friendly and free conference with them, and departed.

If these young men have a particle of honesty about them they will acknowledge the above to be a correct statement of their conference with us. The conversation was entirely private, and would never have been referred to by us thus publicly, had they not, or R. C. Fleeson for them, spread a report that we had "approved" the turn-out.—They never called on Mr. WILLIAMS, as they promised us they would do, but went to that prime agitator, R. C. FLEESON, and the result of his advice is well known to the world.

The editor of the Post, in his recklessness, has gone further than the Spirit of Liberty, which only says we "approved the movement," leaving the reader to infer what movement. But Mr. BIGLER says "the editor of the Gazette" was "the first to approve of the strike." This is wholly false, and if the editor of the Post has any regard for his character, for veracity he will retract it.—We have disapproved the strike from beginning to end.

The editor of the Post says we have pursued an inconsistent course. Let him show it. We have approved of the ten-hour system from the start until now, and have just as constantly lifted our voice against the strike.

A Warning to Pittsburghers.

It is time that every person interested in the prosperity of Pittsburgh—every property holder, mechanic, merchant, laborer, or professional man,—who expects to make this city his permanent residence, took into serious consideration the effects of the agrarian and discontented spirit prevailing among us, as evidenced by the strikes and constant warring between employer and employed. If this state of things is to continue, and this discontented and turbulent spirit is to increase as rapidly as of late, a most deadly blow will be inflicted upon our prosperity. Even the Great Fire was not so much of a draw-back upon us, and will not inflict so great an injury, as two or three such "strikes" as the one now existing.

For instance—is property as valuable now in the two cities, as three weeks ago? Will it sell for as much? Does not every man of reflection and discernment feel that these questions must be answered in the negative! Will any capitalist invest his money in cotton manufacturing here after the late events? No. Even, already, the company building one of the extensive Factories erecting in Allegheny has *ceased operations*, and it is doubtful whether they will ever finish what they have begun. Another company exceedingly regrets it ever laid a brick.

Let this unnatural state of affairs continue until spring, and rents in Allegheny and even along Market street in Pittsburgh, will fall very considerably. Every retail business will be less valuable. The truth is, such movements are calculated to strike a death-blow to our principal interest—the manufacturing. No capitalist will invest his property where demagogueism reigns.

Let the permanent residents of the two cities—those who are intimately interested in their welfare, look calmly and dispassionately at these things. Let them weigh the blow already inflicted, and prepare to guard against such consequences in future.

If the cause is inquired for—it may be found remotely but primarily in the doctrines promulgated in the Locofoco party, which had their origin in the reign of ANDREW JACKSON, and in the sentiments which have been for years promulged by the Pittsburgh Morning Post, which paper in its legitimate vocation, now supports the strike. But the proximate cause may be found in the teachings and exciting addresses of the demagogues and agitators who seize on any event in our midst, and turn it to the injury of the city, and the prostration of every man more industrious and enterprizing, and therefore more successful than themselves.

They are mostly men without property, and without any permanent interest in our prosperity. They own no property themselves, and they envy every body who does. They indulge a settled hatred to every man who by industry acquires property, character, and a standing in society. Having nothing to lose themselves, they glory in devastation and ruin. Some of the agitators in the present turn-out are almost strangers in our midst—are here to-day, and will be gone to-morrow. Others are notorious for their lazy, meddlesome, and spendthrift habits, living upon community in some way, no one knows how. Others are known as visionary enthusiasts, who are never happy except in a sea of excitement, and who, having more zeal than brains, run first after this, and then after that, and firmly believe all the time, that the very existence of society depends upon carying out their peculiar notions. When the temperance excitement was rife, the jingling of a bottle was too much for their nerves—anon we find them pow-wowing in the mysteries of Mesmerism—and then off in a tangent in defence of Birneyism—and now their tender hearts are terribly affected at the lot of the poor girls, although they have lived in the sound of a Factory bell for years, and never thought of it before—having just waked out of a mesmeric sleep.

Are the property holders of Pittsburgh, its permanent residents, tamely to sit quiet, and permit these men to rob them of their property, their welfare, and their future prospects?. If not, it is high time they frowned down such men and such incendiary conduct. The prowling thief, who sets fire to our property and destroys it in a night, hardly inflicts more injury than he who scatters the seeds of a mortal disease, and lays the foundation for a slow but certain destruction. Man rises above the sudden and known calamity. It comes, does its work, and is gone, and we set about repairing the injury. But the insidious and slow approaches of evil and want unman the stoutest heart and inflict the direst injury. Let Pittsburghers then cast off their ill-advisers, these ulcers upon society, and resolve, that while they will do no wrong to the working-man, to the operative, but will ameliorate their condition as fr as possible, they will at the same time suffer no one to wrong themselves, and permanently injure our city. All this can be done by an enlightened public opinion freely expressed.

☞The Philadelphia North American has another long article in opposition to the Baltimore road coming to Pittsburgh, and in favor of a continuous road through this State. We wish the editor would answer the question,—of what benefit will a continuous road, or the State Works be, if the Baltimore road reaches the Ohio river at Parkersburgh, and intercepts the trade of the west! No argument in favor of a continuous road can have a feather's weight with a Western Pennsylvanian, unless assured that the Baltimore road shall never reach the Ohio river below this point.

ILLNESS OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.—We learn with deep regret, from the New York Journal of Commerce, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen now lies dangerously ill at his residence in that city.

A gentleman who arrived at Cincinnati last week from Toledo, Indiana, reported that an immense quantity of merchandize destined for Cincinnati was piled up in the warehouses at Toledo—enough, in his opinion, to occupy all the canal boats for three months.

PRIVATEERS.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser say: "The last accounts from Mexico show that however much the Mexican Government may be disposed for war against the United States, they sorely lack the means. It is by the issue of letters of marque to privateers, that any serious annoyance can be given to the trade of the United States. We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be employed as privateers. The Shamrock, which has been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irish station, and had been known at Kingstown as one of the fastest boats in the squadron was sold by the Government some months since She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, whence two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters of marque for the privateers services."

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns on Wednesday last are now complete—and under all the circumstances, the Whigs have done wonderfully well—having carried, in despite of the defection in Baltimore, and apathy in the country, a majority of the members of the House of Delegates. This result will enable the Whigs to originate and perfect such reforms and alterations of the Constitution as may be necessary or are desired by the people—enable them to direct full attention to the great matter of the State faith—to put, as far as legislation can do it, its finances in a situation to enable the State to resume in full the payment of the interest on its debt—in fine, to re-establish the State credit and restore public and private confidence in the faith of Maryland.

The result of this election, under all the circumstances, is the strongest proof that could be offered of the invincible strength of the Whigs of Maryland, and affords an assurance, that admits of no doubt, that nothing but union is wanting to place them in the majority in almost every county in the State.

The congressional election has resulted in the election of two Whigs and four Locofocos—a result solely to be ascribed to, what we hope we may call, a temporary defection in Baltimore from the Whig ranks. But for this defection, and the paralyzing influence it exerted elsewhere, it is not improbable that Maryland would be represented in the next Congress, as she was in the last, by six Whigs.

We are, however, so well satisfied with the result in the State election, that we will not further complain of the accidental loss we met in that for Congress—deeply as we deplore it, and injurious as we are sure it will be to the best interests of the country.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE MOB.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The malevolent and bitter feelings manifested by the actors in the violent proceedings of Monday last against the Cotton establishments in Allegheny City, the frequent ridiculous and immodest attitudes and behavior of the young women, and the profane language, the vulgar threats and boastings of the mob of both sexes, taken altogether, presented a scene over which virtue and morality weeping would go backwards and spread a veil; whilst Liberty and sound Philanthropy would endeavor to investigate the causes, exhibit the natural effects, and warn against the fearful consequences of such proceedings.

The painful and demoralizing influence of nightly meetings of mixed masses of both sexes in the absence of order and decorum, and the general license taken at such places, has always excited alarm in the minds of a virtuous community. Charity would fain hope that the nightly assemblages which our community have witnessed of late may not lead to results similar to what has been observed in other places. The exhibitions of Monday are a most painful drawback upon this cherished hope, and it may be feared whether the growth of morality, virtue, and the Christain graces, have been of rapid progress amongst us for a few months past. One thing is very certain, that the infusion of Agrarian and levelling doctrines into the minds of our youth has had most fearful and alarming success, as may be gathered from the constant quotations *from the speeches of these nightly orators*, found in the mouths of our youth of both sexes. These doctrines and their fruits will not die with the present excitement against the Cotton Mills; they are obnoxious weeds in the garden of State, and will eventually overrun, if not suppressed, the guaranties of the Constitution, and eradicate the tree of Liberty itself. Every branch of business must prepare in its turn to receive the shaft which is levelled against the rights of property and capital, and the wholesome restraints of law and order. The apathy of the citizens and of those entrusted with the execution of Law is truly astonishing; nay, it is truly alarming, and in the highest degree encouraging to the promoters and actors in the scenes which have taken place. *Shall men do such things in Pittsburgh with impunity?* is a question which cannot be answered by the *vanquished Cotton interest*. It requires the response of every citizen, for all are interested, whether the holder of property, the lender of capital, the vender of merchandise, the mechanic or the laborer.

The glory of Pittsburgh and her future renown and prosperity must forever be connected with, and based upon, her manufacturing operations.—Whatever may have been her commercial and mercantile career, it is evidently on the decline, and new avenues and locations do and will continue to circumscribe her operations within a narrower compass. Her manufacturing powers and facilities only cannot be removed from her, except by her own act; and no act of her own can be so effectually fatal as to endeavor by violence and animal force to compel her establishments to adopt rules and regulations *ruinous to the business* and *uncommon to the country!*

Many persons with capital, which has been accumulated in mercantile enterprize, and which can no longer be employed to advantage in that channel, it is said have been for some time past examining and meditating upon the propriety of embarking in manufacturing, and as the Cotton trade has of late years engaged an unusual share of attention, we had strong hopes that Pittsburgh would shortly produce the various Cotton fabrics made in our country, through the whole process of brown, bleached and printed cloths. But the late manifestations of popular dislike cannot afford a favorable subject for meditation as to the security or success of investment. Of this we have an unfortunate proof in the fact, that the Company who are erecting one of the new Cotton Mills (the Star Mill.) in Allegheny City, have ceased their operations, and changed their intentions as to the propriety of venturing their capital where *hazard* is beyond all calculations of profit!

The important question, therefore, still urges itself upon our immediate attention, *"Shall men do such things in Pittsburgh with impunity?"* The response to this inquiry may be fraught with the destruction or advancement of vast pecuniary interests in our two cities at the confluence of our Western waters, and of those great *moral principles* which are held every where above all price by the friends of VIRTUE AND LIBERTY.

MACKEREL.—The price of this fish is lower now than for a long series of years past. The cause is singular, and shows that trade, as well as law, is sometimes very uncertain. The opening prices for the catch of this year were much the same with those of last year, and everything seemed to be going on smoothly, when all at once there rushed into Boston Bay an immense school of very fat mackerel, of rather small size and evidently of a different family from those usually taken. The catch of the fishermen was instantly quadrupled. From this school an extra quantity was taken, amounting, as some persons estimate, to twenty thousand bbls. Although very fat and delicious, they were, from their size, almost all ranked as No. 2 and 3, and the price of these numbers were thrown down to their present position. The fall on No. 2 was four dollars a barrel, causing a very severe loss to holders, who had purchased with the ordinary prospect of profit. This new family of the fish have been chiefly instrumental in causing the irregularity in the inspections which we have already mentioned. Some of the inspectors rated as No. 1, on account of fatness, the same fish which others called No. 2 on account of size. For use it is really of very little consequence; for their excellent quality is inducing our best livers to take them for family use in preference to the common fish of larger size, which are of very questionable superiority, though selling at double the price.—*New York Jour. Com.*

☞THE PAST SUMMER has been a very sickly one in this State and Illinois. No situation, however salubrious in appearance, has been exempted from disease. We have heard an estimate that probably 20,000 persons in these States, have been ill this season of the diseases peculiar to the season. It is certain that, in numerous neighborhoods throughout the whole region, entire families have suffered—in many cases, almost every member being prostrated at the same time, hardly one able to assist another. The consumption of drugs has been enormous; and although a matter of anything but felicitation to the poor sufferers, is not grumbled at by even the most conscientious of our apothecaries, who, perhaps, forget that they are making money in the sensations of pleasure which they feel in furnishing the means of curing the sick and relieving the suffering.—*St. Louis New Era.*

Loco Foco FRAUD.—The Calais Advertiser states that at the recent meeting in that town to choose a Representative, the lid of the ballot box was removed for the purpose of seeing that all was right, previous to balloting, when some twelve or fourteen votes were discovered neatly fixed to the lid, and in such a manner that when it should be withdrawn for the purpose of turning the ballots out for the Selectmen to count, those votes would fall in amongst the rest, and be counted. They were all for the Loco candidate.—*Bangor Whig.*

A duel was fought near New Orleans on the 25th ult. between Mr. G. A. Ramsey and Mr. Augustus McGruder, with pistols. At the second shot Ramsey was wounded in the abdomen and McGruder under the left eye.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 3rd.

MORMON TROUBLES

We hear by the Die Vernon, that Gen. HARDIN was at Nauvoo, with the troops under his command, and that order reigned there, as well as in other parts of the county. A correspondent informs us, that on the General's arrival at Carthage he found there the guard which *Backenstos* had placed in the Court House. To these men he gave twenty minutes in which to leave the town, and they availed themselves of the privilege in double quick time. The Quincy volunteers joined Gen. HARDIN at Carthage.

We have received the proceedings of the second meeting at Quincy. They recommend to the people to accept the proposition made by the Mormons—already published—to remove from the State next spring; but to accept as an unconditional proposition to *remove*, not implying any obligation to purchase the Mormon property, or to find purchasers for it. They do not endorse the enumeration of grievances set forth in the Mormon proposition. They declare, that it is now too late to attempt the settlement of the difficulties upon other terms than a removal of the Mormons from the State.

They recommend to the people of the surrounding counties to wait with patience the time appointed for removal. They express the opinion, that the peace of Hancock county cannot be restored while BAKENSTOS remains Sheriff, and that he ought to resign that office. They propose that the people of Nauvoo shall appoint commissioners, to whom application for the purchase of real estate may be made; and suggest that all legal prosecutions for alleged offences, during the present excitement, shall be suspended. They recommend that no court be held in Hancock the present fall, and that a small military force be kept up in the county to preserve property from depredation.

We have also the proceedings of meetings of the citizens of Henderson county, and of Warren county, Illinois, speaking in equally decided language against the continued residence of the Mormons in the State. A meeting has also been held at Churchville, in this State, at which sympathy for the old settlers of Hancock county, and a determination to aid them in any future troubles, was strongly expressed.

The convention of delegates from the adjoining counties was to meet at Carthage on Wednesday last. We shall have some account of their proceedings in a day or two.

From the London Spectator, Sep. 13.

THE QUEEN.—Our Queen is at home again, after spending some weeks in Germany, and nearly two days with King Louis Philippe at Eu. The youthful monarch has undergone some vicissitude. The city of Cologne has been within an ace of returning her present of money towards finishing the cathedral, because it was not enough; the good folks seeming to forget that importunate begging is 'at least as mean as nearness. But indeed Queen Victoria is not chargeable with meanness, seeing that she is allowanced by Parliament and importuned by all the world that wants money—a large race. On passing Antwerp, King Leopold would make her dine with him; wherefore she lost the tide; thus playing the involuntary Canute, and conveying to Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Anson, and other persons in need of it, the lesson that time and tide wait for no man, nor even for a royal lady.

At Treport there was another tidal lesson; the water was too shallow, the barge could not approach the dry land, and the Queen was threatened with the odious task of waiting. But Louis Philippe was there, fertile in resources; he spied a bathing machine—it was made his carriage for the nonce; and in that cousin-german to a travelling fair-van he conveyed to the shores of France the Sovereign of the British Isles. A common place man of royalty would have hesitated at that inroad on etiquette, and would have suffered the fair potentate to endure that shocking breach of royal perogative, helpless delay; but Louis Philippe was equal to the emergency; he knew on what side royalty could most pleasantly and easily bear the rub, and he brought it off triumphing over circumstances. After these checkered fortunes on the perverse flood, Queen Victoria and her prince landed safely at the Isle of Wight. They hastened to the nursery, while Lord Aberdeen pushed on for Downing street.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON LAKE ONTARIO.—On Saturday last, an extraordinary occurrence was noticed in the lake at this place. Shortly before noon, some gentlemen walking upon the wharf, happening to cast their eyes upon the water between the piers, were struck with the very unusual appearance of a strong current tide, as it were, setting directly out to sea. It seemed as if the whole lake was going bodily away. In a few minutes nearly a third part of the inner harbor, with a corresponding portion of the shore on either side, was left entirely bare, when suddenly the tide turned and came as rapidly back again, filling the harbor at least two feet higher than it was before. This extraordinary action of the lake was continued at regular intervals of every eight or ten minutes till after dark; the highest tide noticed being a little before six in the evening, when the water rose seven inches higher than it was last spring, and just two feet and an inch above its present level.—We understand the same occurrence was noticed at other places on the lake, and we hear that at Port Hope the effect was so great that the steamboat Princess Royal could not get into the harbor at all, running hard aground when more than her length outside the entrance to the piers.—The cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is at present a matter of various conjectures, but the general opinion seems to be that it could only have been produced by a violent earthquake in some part of the continent, which we shall probably soon hear of.—*Coburg (Canada) Star.*

A WINTER SCRAP.—The following quaint epitaph was written on the tomb-stone of a youth, at Frith, in Derbyshire, England. The comparison is seasonable:

"Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast, and away!
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed:
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed!
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him that the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man that has a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

ANTI-RENT.—Five of the persons engaged in the disturbances in Columbia Co. and who were sentenced on Saturday to Clinton Co. prison for two years, came up in the Hope this morning, *en route* for their destination.—*Albany Atlas Monday.*

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.—During the last month, September, the American Bible Society issued more than 56,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments, averaging nearly 2000 per day.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE publishes a protest of 170 Unitarian Ministers against American slavery. Most of them reside in New England.

ELIHU BURRITT refuses to stand as the Abolition candidate for Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.

POLLY BODINE.—The *fourth* trial of this woman will commence at New York on the 20th of this month.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

☞The editor of the Post reiterates his slanderous assertion that we had "approved of the strike." It is not necessary to do more than refer our readers to our reply yesterday morning, and to pronounce the charge of the Post false. It is also false, as the Post says, that we promised to aid the persons who called on us, or their cause, in the columns of our paper. They asked us to do so and we refused. We told them if the operatives held a meeting to consult on the subject we would publish their proceedings, as we would that of any class of the community. This promise we fulfilled. No strike was then talked of, and none was anticipated by us. The Post says a "committee of the operatives" waited upon us.—Two persons called upon us, but they told us they came of their own accord. If they have told the Post editor another story they have stated a falsehood. We rather expect, however, that this is a fabrication of the Post. The Post says it has the names of this committee. Let it publish them.—We should be glad to know them. We have ascertained that they stated to us one positive falsehood, and we have been told that neither of them were regular factory operatives. Let us have their names.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election passed off quietly, Only 10,053 votes were cast. The Whigs had no candidates in a portion of the Wards, and the contest was principally between the Locofocos and Natives who had candidates in nearly all the wards.

The First Branch consists of 17 Locos and 3 Whigs; and the Second Branch of 9 Locos and 1 Whig.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH was to have been completed between New York and Philadelphia on the 10th. A line will be finished between Philadelphia and Baltimore by the 1st of December. There will then be a continuous line between New York and Washington city.

☞By last night's mail we received CASSIUS M. CLAY's True American, dated at Lexington Oct. 7th. His *Appeal* occupies eleven columns and a half of the paper.

HARRISBURGH RAILROAD.—We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Harrisburgh Railroad Company, giving a statement of its condition for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1845. From this report we learn that the company have disposed of 4000 additional shares of their stock on the 21st of August, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the remaining unfunded debts of the company and to laying H rails on the balance of the road. The directors congratulate the stockholders on the prospect of being relieved from the financial embarrassments under which they have heretofore labored, by the most troublesome debts of the company having been funded or otherwise settled.

The whole debt of the company is now $645,929. The revenue of the company for the past financial year was $71,538, and the expenses proper of the road and company $34,800. The expense for keeping in repair the wooden track between Elizabethtown and Harrisburgh was $8,678, or $482 per mile, while the 18 miles between Dillersville and Elizaceth town has been only $1,408, or $78,25 per mile, being less than one sixth of the flat rail. The bad condition of that part of the road has been the cause of a considerable falling off in the freight business over it. The directors, however, anticipate a very largely increased freight business when the contract which has been entered into to lay the whole road with H rails shall have been completed.—*Lan. Union.*

SOME OF COL. DAVENPORT'S MURDERERS TAKEN.—At last, information has been received which fixes the murder of Col. Davenport upon two individuals, and they have been arrested. They were captured at the mouth of Devil Creek, in Lee county, Iowa, and prove to be Mormons. They were taken on Sunday night last, under the following circumstances: About two weeks since, a gun was accidently discovered in a pool near the house of a man named Redmon. A pistol was subsequently discovered, in the same place. These arms were taken to Fort Madison, where the gun was identified as having belonged to Col. Davenport. Col. D.'s son was sent for, and identified the gun, and also produced the mate to the pistol. On this evidence, writs were issued against the Redmons, two brothers, who, hearing that the Sheriff was on his way to arrest them, collected ten of their gang to resist the service of the process. The Sheriff then ordered out the Fort Madison Volunteer Company, and proceeded to the house of the Redmons, where they surrounded the premises and took them prisoners. It is said of these men that they harbored the Hodges, convicted and hung for a most outrageous murder, a few weeks since—the night before the commission of the murder. Other circumstances than those which led to the identification of the Redmons, exist to make out a strong case against them, and also another of the party.—*St. Louis Republican.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A Name for the United States.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw it stated in some of the eastern journals, a few months since, that the American Historical Society was endeavoring to decide upon some name which it might propose as a substitute for the present omnifarious and inconvenient designation of our country. It was also subsequently stated that the name Alleghania, reported by a Selecting Committee, was rejected. Hoping that the proposition may, through your paper, meet a favorable eye in some member of that society and become a subject of their further action, I wish to suggest the name of *North Columbia*, as being on many accounts the most eligible name for the United States. The whole Western Continent, it is now universally acknowledged, ought to have been named from Columbus rather than from Americus Vespucius. But besides the well-deserved tribute of honor which the adoption of this name would confer upon the venerated name of the first discoverer of the Western World, the whole circle of human languages may be challenged to produce a word flowing with more grand and pleasing succession of sounds than are heard in pronouncing the word—Columbia. The epithet "North" might be necessary to distinguish ours from the confederated Columbian States of South America. Should it be objected that the importance and grandeur of the name seem weakened by the distinctive epithet, let it be remembered that our country at present constitutes but a fraction of *North America*—a name, by the way, much more diminutive in sound than *North Columbia*. Nor is the epithet the objectionable part of the former—the name *North* conveying, it is believed, to most minds, the idea of hardihood and strength.

Yours, &c. B.

MR. GOUGH'S HEALTH.—We regret to hear that Mr. Gough was attacked by a series of fainting fits on Sunday evening last, in consequence of which his medical attendant, who remained with him for a long period, has positively forbidden his seeing any of his friends for the present. His situation is still so precarious that the greatest care is requisite, in order that a full restoration to health may be effected.—*Boston Journal, Monday.*

☞The "World's Convention," which is a convention of all sorts of Reformers, agrarians, infidels, Fourierites, anti-renters, &c., with a mixture of Locofocoism, has been holding its meetings for some days in New York. Its proceedings have been reported in full in some of the New York papers. In order to give our readers some inkling of the character of these worldly-wisemen, of the quiet and harmony of their deliberations, and of the probability there is of their soon mending the world, as well as of the sort of intellectual food daily dished up for the moral palates of the good people of Gotham, we give the proceedings of one day entire, from the New York Tribune:

The World's Convention.

FIFTH DAY.

Mr. Owen in the chair. Not many more than 100 persons present, including 4 very well dressed and really handsome looking young ladies.

The male portion of the spectators, however, were very much inferior in point of personal appearance and intellectual developements to those that met last week to deliberate on the best means to benefit the condition of the human race, to redeem us from the errors of the poor old worn-out system in which the world has been bewildered for the best part of 6000 years, and to start society like a mended shoe upon an entirely new footing. The man with the pale, cadaverous face, long hair, and dirty shirt sleeves, was not present, although the fascinating youth with ringlets exquisitely curled, reaching down to his elbows, was in the room, looking as verdant as ever, and a large number of ferocious looking little young men, with most blood-thirsty looking imperials, and most murderous looking moustaches.

There was a great deal of confusion for some time, but at last a letter from some one who signed himself "Jupitor Hessen," or "Jupiter Ammon," or "Jupiter Gammon," we could not distinctly hear which. He was of opinion that all the plans proposed were wrong, and he went in for what he called a thorough "resurrection" of society, or an entire revolution, bloody or otherwise; he did not seem to be very clear or decided which. He also proposed that a Great World's Convention should be held annually in New York in the month of October, until the World should be thoroughly re-generated. And he modestly expressed a hope that as soon as the present convention should *come to order*, that they would do something sensible. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jupiter Toman's letter did not seem to be well understood by the World's Reformers, or else it was not well relished, and so they gave it the go-by.

Mr. Collins then became very strenuous for the appointment of a standing Committee to revise all the plans, and to select the best one for the World, in its worldly wisdom to adopt.

Mr. Owen said it was too late to do this.—The meeting had already adopted *all the plans* that had been proposed for the relief of the poor old worn-out world. (Laughter.)

A Member—Yes, and are ready to adopt twice as many more. (Increased laughter.)

Mr. Collins said that the Convention was very inefficiently organized. (Cries of "oh, oh"—"Have you just found that out?")

Mr. Robertson then took the stand amidst a great deal of noise and confusion, and proceeded to illustrate his plan; this is based entirely on the acknowledgement of a Supreme Being, revealed religion, and the moral, physical and intellectual supremacy of woman.

This the World's Reformers would not stand any how it could be fixed, and so they kicked up a most elegant row during the whole time, so that Mr. R. could scarcely be heard.

Mr. Owen could not see any utility in Mr R's plan.

Robertson—Neither can I see any utility in yours. (Shouts of laughter.)

A Member—Let us reject it. (Applause.)

Robertson—Then you reject God and his blessed word, and the blessed supremacy of woman, which I'm ready to maintain here or elsewhere in any way. (Great uproar, laughter and applause.)

A Member—No we don't reject woman (laughter;) we'll make her equal, but not superior.—(Applause.)

Another—That's all nonsense, woman is what she is; (laughter;) you can't make her what you please,

"For if she will, you may depend on't.
And if she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't." (Continued laughter and confusion.)

Robertson—I say she is superior, and can prove it. Laughter and applause.)

Member—I say she is'nt, and I should like to see you do it." (Increased confusion and excitement.)

Owen—My friend had better withdraw his plan. (Applause.)

Robertson—Mr. Owen, I can stand a good deal, but I can't stand everything. (Laughter and cheers) If I'm not allowed to speak, why I'll sit down. (Cheers.)

Owen—Is it the pleasure of the meeting that Mr. Robertson shall go on? (Laughter.)

Loud cries of "No"

Robertson—Very well, I'm satisfied, (laughter and applause;) and you say "There is no God!" I'm not satisfied about that, and I enter my protest. (Applauses, laughter and all sorts of noises.)

Mr. R's plan was then rejected without a great deal of ceremony, but with much clamor.

Mr. Peebles then jumped up in no small state of excitement, and assailed Mr. Owen and the Convention for blinking the question about Negro Slavery; they expressed a great deal of sympathy for the poor of England and for America's white poor, but none at all for the poor negro under the lash in the South. (Great noise and excitement.)

A stout *Irishman*. (In a great rage)—I deny that. (Tremendous confusion.)

Peebles.—It's all true. (Increased noise and uproar.)

Mr. Owens.—It's evident the audience are becoming impatient—there's only 20 minutes—(Laughter and uproar.) Order—order—

Finally Mr. Peebles like Mr. Robertson was choked down in this *free* and enlightened Convention for reforming this small globe of ours, after offering three resolutions:—

1. That the general principles of humanity and equal rights for our political basis are just when they do not interfere with the individual rights of each to enjoy what he earns by his industry and intelligence which will always take rank separate from and above idleness and ignorance.

This was passed by a tight squeeze and a loose hubbub.

2.—That no censure can be cast on Silas Wright or on John Van Buren as members of the Democratic party, either individually or collectively, for their recent conduct in the Anti-Rent business.

This kicked up a most magnificent bobbery, and was kicked on one side with great gusto and no little swearing.

3.—To have abolished all kinds of slavery and especially negro slavery.

This was passed after a good deal of grumbling.

4.—*Resolved*,—That ignorance is the cause of all our misery.

Here was another row-de-dow for a short time, but finally the Convention swallowed this, seeing it was the last.

A queer-looking genius with a suspicious looking shirt, who looked as though if two ideas should by accident meet in his brain, that they would certainly split his head open, then rose very quaintly and said in a self-satisfied tone—

Mr. Chairman, *I've* got a plan. (Roars of Laughter.) I have—

Owen.—It's too late. (Increased laughter.)

The Plan Man.—The d—l it is—I thought it was never too late to do good! (And down he sat amid screams of laughter.)

Mr. Owen then rose to give the details of his plan; and he took up a thick quarto printed pamphlet, and began to read from it.

Peebles.—I wish to know if this plan is debateable. (Uproar.)

Owen.—I must not be interrupted.

(Cries of "Turn him out," "Sit down," "Go it Peebles.")

Peebles.—I insist upon knowing. (Immense uproar and confusion and all sorts of cries—"Sit down," "D—n you, sit down," "Turn him out,' "Throw him over," "Stick to him Peebles," "Go it boots," and roars of laughter on all sides.)

Owen.—I insist on not being interrupted.

Peebles.—I merely ask—(increased confusion and cries of "Bah," "Sit down," "Turn him out," "Knock him down," &c.)

Peebles.—If I'm to fight my way—

Member.—Sit down, sir; what do you know about it?

Peebles.—If you come out of doors I'll show you. (Shouts of laughter.)

Owen.—Ladies and gentlemen, is it your pleasure that Mr. Peebles should continue to interrupt me! [Laughter and tremendous not-to-be-misunderstood shouts of "No—no!"]

Peebles.—I don't interrupt you at all. [Furious laughter and uproar. "Turn him out," "Hit him over the head," and other free-and-easy expressions gave "dreadful note of preparation" of a disposition on the part of the audience to annihilate poor Peebles.]

Peebles.—[nothing daunted.]—I again ask, is it debateable?

Owen.—After I've done. [Applause.]

Peebles.—I'm satisfied. [Great uproar.]

A German.—Shum shentlemens mayd haf shum blans bor shumting [laughter and confusion] vie dey berry moosh——

Member.—Sit down sir.

Another.—Shut up—it's all settled. [Screams of laughter and a Babel of confusion.]

Mr. *Owen* at last went on reading. He said he wanted about $3,000,000 to carry out all his plans. He also said that Mr. Arkwright (whose father shaved men for a penny a piece) had an income of £450,000 a year, and left a fortune of £10,000,000!

Member.—What's that got to do with the World's Convention! [Laughter.]

Owen.—Why it was enough to establish and to keep in operation several of these Societies without injury to his income; and it was all wrung from the sweat and sufferings of the poor. (Applause.)

Mr. *Owen* then went on at great length from his printed pamphlet, but the audience seemed sorry and sleepy. The hat was passed round and the meeting adjourned.

The after-dinner meeting was but a repetition of very similar scenes.

AN IMPOSTER TAKEN.—Mr. Gilmore, an officer of Memphis, arrived in this city yesterday, evening, on the Manhattan, having in custody that notorious character, *H. B. Williams*, alias J M. Hawes, who has been roving through the country, extorting money from persons under the false pretence that he knew persons who had committed certain offences and could apprehend them. The first intimation we had of him was from the Chillicothe Gazette, where he obtained papers and requisition from Gov. Bartley for *Maxon*, the murderer. He had there with him a requisition from Gov. Wright, of New York, which, it was said, he had obtained under false pretences. At Louisville he passed himself for the "High Constable of Columbus," "sheriff of Ross county," &c. From St. Louis he went to Iowa, and there, as stated in the Hawk-Eye, obtained $80 from the United States Receiver, under the pretence that he knew who had robbed his trunk on his trip to this city, some months ago. He played several small games in this city, and from here went to Memphis. Mr. Dougherty, the city Marshall wrote to the officers of several cities, putting them on the lookout. Wm. Gilmore followed him from Memphis to Cairo, and then arrested him. What will be done with him here we are unable to say.—*St Louis Rep Oct.* 3.

DIED, AT NEW HAVEN, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Mary Dwight, at the advanced age of ninety-one,—widow of President Timothy Dwight. There is probably no lady in this country more generally known than Mrs. D. For a great number of years during the life of President Dwight, she entertained more strangers than probably any other person in New England.

Since his decease, which is now 28 years, she has resided in New Haven, universally beloved and respected. She was probably unsurpassed for her many Christian virtues, and every good quality that adorns the female character.—*New York Express.*

The Tariff to be proscribed, and the sub-treasury revived.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes:

"I am informed that the Cabinet has *lately* come to the decision, after much debate and discussion, that they will carry out the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention on the subject of the sub-treasury and the tariff. I am told also that Mr. Polk declared his intention to meet the wishes and views of the southern portion of the democracy—those who profess to be guided by principle, and advocate a tariff with duties laid for revenue and no other purpose whatever."

ARREST OF INDIANS.—Deputy Sheriffs J. A. Culver and J. J. Nichols of Berlin, with the assistance of some thirty citizens of that town, arrested on Saturday afternoon, at a pole raising, the following persons, who were disguised and armed, all of whom are now in custody: Thomas Manning, Horace Manning, Solomon Still, Emerson Crandall, Clark Crandall, Peter Parker and Roger Parker—six of Stephentown and one of Rerlin. They were arrested under the provisions of the law of 1845, "To prevent persons appearing disguised and armed." We understand that Hiram Shaw, while assisting the officers, received a heavy blow from a pistol in the hands of one of the Indians.—*Troy Whig.*

DR. BOUGHTON, *alias* "Big Thunder," the celebrated chief of the Anti-Renters, passed through town on Thursday last for the Clinton Prison

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For ve lines, or less. One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 14, 1845.

FRAUD OF THE PITTSBURGH POST.

We call the attention of every citizen of Pittsburgh—of every lover of truth—of every person who regards the welfare and morals of the community—to the following *fraudulent* attempt of the editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, to convey the impression that this paper and the Whig party are opposed to the rights and interests of *working men*. We give the article entire, with all the flourishes of the Post:

☞**Workingmen, Look here!**

The Gazette of the 10th inst., thus *describes* the *operatives*, and those favorable to their "strike" for the "ten hour system:

☞*"They are mostly men without property, and without any permanent interest in our prosperity. They own no property themselves, and they envy every body who does. They indulge a settled hatred to every man who by industry acquires property, character, and a standing in society. Having nothing to lose themselves, they glory in devastation and ruin."*☜

Workingmen, to-morrow you will be called upon to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage, and this same Gazette, the accredited organ of the Whig party, will yet implore you to vote the Whig ticket. No lover of our Republican institutions, whatever might be his views on the subject of the difficulties existing between the operatives and the employers, would write and publish sentiments so illiberal and unjust. But, unjust and illiberal as they are, they have received the deliberate sanction of the Whig organ, and we are bound to regard them as the sentiments of the whig leaders.

The above article is not ambiguous in meaning. It plainly indicates a belief in the doctrine that it *requires property to give men rights, influence and respectability*, they, says the Gazette, were *"mostly men without property,"* and it was therefore heinously wrong for them to express their opinions. Workingmen, read the above carefully, and if you can then go with the Gazette for the Whig ticket, be it so.

The natural inference any person would draw from the above, who had not read our article would be that the language quoted from our paper, and commented on by the Post, referred to the laboring portion of the population. In fact the Post says, in introducing the quotation — "the Gazette of the 10th inst., *thus describes the Operatives*." This assertion of the editor of the Post is a base falsehood, and the attempt to make such an impression is a *gross fraud* upon the readers of that paper. To prove this, we take the following quotation from the article in question, which was written to warn our citizens against the injurious effects of "the agrarian and discontented spirit prevailing amongst us." After giving a description of the state of affairs as at present existing, we inquired for the *cause*, and answered the inquiry as follows:

"If the cause is inquired for—it may be found remotely but primarily in the doctrines promulgated in the Locofoco party, which had their origin in the reign of Andrew Jackson, and in the sentiments which have been for years promulged by the Pittsburgh Morning Post, which paper in its legitimate vocation, now supports the strike. But the proximate cause may be found in the *teachings and exciting addresses of the demagogues and agitators* who seize on any event in our midst, and turn it to the injury of the city, and the prostration of every man more industrious and enterprizing, and therefore more successful than themselves.

"They are mostly men without property, and without any permanent interest in our prosperity. They own no property themselves, and they envy every body who does. They indulge a settled hatred to every man who by industry acquires property, character, and a standing in society. Having nothing to lose themselves, they glory in devastation and ruin. Some of the agitators in the present turn-out are almost strangers in our midst —are here to-day, and will be gone to-morrow. Others are notorious for their lazy, meddlesome, and spendthrift habits, living upon community in some way, no one knows how. Others are known as visionary enthusiasts, who are never happy except in a sea of excitement, and who, having more zeal than brains, run first after this, and then after that, and firmly believe all the time, that the very existence of society depends upon carying out their peculiar notions."

After reading the above, the shameful *fraud* perpetrated by the editor of the Post, will be evident to the meanest capacity. It is seen that we had *no reference to working men as a class*, but to a set of men who generally *won't work*, and who are always striving to make those discontented who do. It is seen that the editor of the Post, in saying that we *"thus described the Operatives,"* uttered a *wilful* untruth,—and that he knew that he was falsifying our meaning!

The men we spoke of, as "mostly without property," &c. were the "demagogues and agitators" who delivered the addresses to the operatives, which excited them to acts disgraceful to our city, and tending to the destruction of the peace of society and the pecuniary injury of every good citizen, be he a *laborer* working-man, or a *merchant* working-man, or a *mechanic* working-man; for we hold that every man who toils for an honest living at his lawful profession, let it be what it may, is strictly, in the true sense of the word, a *Working-man*—and none but the vilest demagogues, for base and selfish ends, draw these distinctions in society.

We had expected that the Post, under its new editor, would have pursued an honest and an upright course. But we were mistaken. The above is but a specimen of the lying tricks resorted to by that paper to uphold a corrupt party, and to do us an injury. For the last year that paper has teemed with quotations from our columns, taken out of their connection, and our meaning falsified. More than that; words have been used as quotations from this paper, which never were contained in the articles quoted from at all. Such is the infamous character of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Another Southern State.—The Jackson (West Tennessee) Whig proposes that a new State be erected, composed of West Tennessee, the northern portion of Mississippi, and that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river. The district between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, would make a State larger than six of the States, and numbers now twenty-four respectable counties, without the addition of any portion of North Mississippi. It comprises thirteen rivers, not including the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which that paper says, nature seems to have formed for the boundary line of the State.

☞We have understood that a sort of a lawyer, who stays about the Court House, called Wm. E Austin, made a free use of our name and character at the Cotton Meeting on Saturday night. This man has long exhibited a malicious feeling towards us, for what reason we cannot say, as we have never done him any injury, except it proceeds from the disposition that little minds have, to envy and hate those who by their energy and industry create for themselves a contented independence.

It is a peculiar feature of all the speakers at the cotton meetings, that there is no attempt to answer our arguments—they do not show how it is possible for the manufacturers to work ten hours here, while the eastern mills run twelve hours and a half—but they depend principally on personal blackguardism of ourself, in which they can do nothing but resort to vague generalities, and mean and contemptible inuendoes, such as any graceless scamp, to whom truth and decency are a stranger, can use. None of these things can move us from what we conceive to be our duty in the premises. If any one can prove to us that our manufacturers can work without loss, on the ten-hour system, we are open to conviction, but it is not likely we shall be convinced by the man Watson, or the agitator Fleeson, or their worthy confederate Wm. E. Austin.

☞Two more of the persons engaged in the Cotton Factory riots have been arrested. One of them, Henry Glass, was sent to Jail; the other, Wm. C. M'Carthy, procured bail.

The Franklin on her last trip from the Great Western Iron works brought down 20 tons Railroad Iron for the Mansfield and Sandusky Rail Road.

Advertising.—A cotemporary considers it a *fixed fact*,' that those merchants who *buy* and *sell the cheapest*, are those that advertise the most liberally.

☞The New York News says, within a few weeks past it has been discovered by the house of Holford, Banker & Co. private bankers in Wallstreet, that the large amount of *thirty-three thousand eight hundred and odd dollars* of the funds in their hands had been embezzled by their book-keeper and confidential clerk, by means of a regular system of fraudulent and false entries and alterations of the books, carried on for several years. The young man, whose name we suppress on account of his afflicted family and fond and doating young wife and several small children, has not been the gainer by his nefarious transaction, for he does not possess now one single penny of the whole sum. The fatal passion for gaming first induced him to betray the trust of his employers. He lost, and his after larcenies were committed with the hope of being able, by a fortunate stroke at play, to retrieve his losses and refund the money. As is too often the case, instead of getting out of the mire, he continued to go deeper and deeper in it, until at last his crime was discovered. He has not yet been arrested, but the Police know where to lay their hands upon him whenever he is wanted.

Connecticut Town Elections.—We have already given returns from these Elections for Town Officers. The Whigs, as far as heard from have carried 33 towns; the Locos twenty-four towns. This shows a Whig ga n of about six towns.

In voting for License Commissioners, the Anti-License or Temperance ticket prevailed in 39 of the towns heard from. The License or Anti-Temperance ticket prevailed in 9 towns—leaving 7 towns without choice. In Middletown, (Middlesex Co.) the votes stood, Temperance 361.—Anti Temperance 402. This is one of the towns which the Whigs lost since last year. It is, however, usually Locofoco or tied.

The Courant says:

"The result of the Town Meetings, as far as heard from, is unexpectedly gratifying. Last Fall, the Whigs did remarkably well, and they did not expect to more than hold their own.—They have done better; they have succeeded in several strong Locofoco holds. In Meriden they carried all before them for the first time since the organization of the Whig party. On the test vote the majority was 19."

The vote on the amendment of the Constitution, abolishing property qualification—which, however, has been virtually abolished long since —was nearly unanimous.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Paptists.—A glance at the Baptists Almanac and Register for 1846 supplies the following statistics of that denomination:

The Baptists in Maine number 22,628; in New Hampshire 10,148; in Vermont 10,170; in Massachusetts 30,945; in Rhode Island 7,303; in Connecticut 15,922. In each of the New England States there has been a loss, except Connecticut, which has a gain of 581. In the State of New York their whole number is 93,855, and the loss 4702; New Jersy numbers 11,571, with a gain of 119; Pennsylvania numbers 28,800, with a gain of 805; Virginia numbers 79,134, gain 3020; North Carolina 31,066, gain 742; South Carolina 39,687, gain 1010; Georgia 45,363, gain 1799; Florida 972. gain 302; Alabama 26,267 gain 556; Louisiana 3018, gain 281; Texas 758; Arkansas 1771; Mississippi 17,255, gain 850; Tennessee 29,219, gain 3,788; Kentucky 60,160, gain 1145; Missouri 15,331. gain 963; Illinois 12,328, gain 1058; Indiana 18,988, gain 3193; Ohio 26,573, gain 13; Michigan 8147, gain 507; Wisconsin 1284; Iowa 4113, gain 228.

The general summary makes the whole number of Baptists in the United States 651,332; Anti mission Baptists 68,641; grand total 719,973. Total loss 8118; total gain 21,927. If to the aforesaid grand total are added the Six Principle Baptists, Seventh Day, Freewill, Reformers and others, the total in the United States is 1,047,535.

The summary of other Christian denominations in the United States shows the aggregate of 2,915,492; add Baptists to this and the aggregate of sects is 3,559,991. The population of the United States is put at 22,000,000, and the Papists at about 1,000,000.

Mormon News.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Monday the 6th:

Our correspondence from Warsaw states the result of the deliberations of the Anti-Mormon convention at Carthage last week. Nine of the adjoining counties were represented, and it will be seen that they resolved that the Mormons must leave next spring. As the official proceedings have not yet reached us, we are unacquainted with the mode proposed to effect this object, but hope it may be such as to leave no doubt on the subject. We learn by the Die Vernon that Gen. Hardin had arrested Backenstos, and, it was said, intended to send him to Springfield, with what object we are not informed. Nauvoo was quiet, and Gen. Hardin had left the place with the forces under his command.

END OF THE MORMON WAR

By documents published in the St. Louis Republican, we learn that the Mormons have entered into a definite arrangement to leave Illinois in the spring, in a body, for some place west of the Rocky Mountains. This arrangement has been amicably agreed upon—in fact, the Mormons say they had intended going at any rate, had the disturbance not taken place. A small military force will be kept in the county to preserve order until the removal takes place.

CHARACTER OF MOSES

The celebrated Lecturer, Professor Wines, is lecturing in New York on the *Hebrew Commonwealth*. We find the following notice of his second Lecture in the *Courier and Enquirer*, which we are sure our readers will thank us for copying:

Professor Wines delivered his second lecture on the *Hebrew Commonwealth*, at Clinton Hall, last evening.

After glancing at the main topics of his preceding lecture, he remarked, that the constitution and laws of Moses could not be fully appreciated without reference to the war-laws and usages of the ancients.—No one, at all acquainted with history could have failed to observe how the spirit of military conquest entered into all the civil institutions of ancient times; and the use conquerors made of their victories, was sufficient to awaken the deepest horror at the want of human sympathies in the then masters of the world, as well as the general spirit of barbarity and cruelty which universally reigned.

The lecturer drew a most vivid picture of the indignities and cruelties inflicted on conquered kings, queens and princes, declicate females and helpless infancy, and upon some of the noblest spirits that have adorned the world. Ambition and revenge, he showed, were the *reigning principles* to which, in ancient dynasties, were sacrificed, not only all the claims of humanity, but the more sacred ties of friendship; but these great evils were arrested, or greatly mitigated in the regulations of the Mosaic Code.

He gave a just and glowing portract of the great Hebrew Law-giver,—especially his character as a Historian and Chief Magistrate, and plainly showed that Jehovah raised his chosen people to the highest rank among nations, not by miraculous power, as he might have done, but by the consummate wisdom, benevolence, patience, and eloquence, of the leader whom he ordained to instruct and govern them. Without a miracle, to have attempted at once to introduce in full, the modern mild code of war, would inevitably have defeated the whole Mosaic polity. The Israelites would not have endured so great an innovation upon universal and immemorial usage. They would have found means to put their leader out of the way, despite all his great qualities, and under the conduct of a second golden calf, make their way back to Egypt; the nation would have been swallowed up in the insatiate gulf of polytheism, the march of civilization would have been arrested, and the hopes of the race lost in the darkness of night.

If a knowledge of the war-laws and war-usages of antiquity, said the lecturer, be necessary to a just appreciation of the Mosaic Institutes, it is certainly not less necessary that we understand the comparative conditions of *slavery* among the Jewish people, and in other contemporaneous nations. The relation of master and slave has existed in almost all nations. One half the human family, in every age of the world, have been in bondage, in some form or other.

In forming laws for the Hebrew Commonwealth, Moses was too wise to attempt the *immediate* abolition of slavery; but, by modifications, restrictions and guarantees he so fenced it about, that it was disarmed of most of its evils; while, at a blow, he cut up the slave trade by the roots—making stealing or selling a fellow-being a capital offence. From the laws found in the Jewish polity, on this subject, it is abundantly evident, that slavery among the Jews was a very different thing from what it is with us, or ever has been in any other nation; and without the least fear of contradiction, he did not hesitate to assert, that in no Nation, either ancient or modern has slavery existed in so mild a form, or the rights and persons of the slave been guarded with such jealous care.

It appears, said he, a fundamental rule in the Divine administration, never to do in an extraordinary way, that which can be equally well effected in an ordinary; but the boundless heavens above do not more exceed in height the low earth on which we tread, than do the methods of the Supreme wisdom transcend the utmost stretch of human policy. The Almighty Soverign overrules even the cruelty and selfishness of mankind to the furtherance of his benevolent designs. There is an unseen hand behind all human events, that brings them forward, adjusts or removes them at pleasure. And the Professor most eloquently showed that this mysterious agency so arranged the circumstances of the birth of Moses —his exposure to death on the banks of the Nile —his adoption into the royal family—his education in the most learned court of the age,—that he might be qualified for the important mission of leading his chosen people from the bondage of Egypt to the bright inheritance promised to their fathers.

Inspiration apart, Moses possessed all the elements of a consummate chief magistrate;—an intellect of the highest order, a perfect mastery of the civil wisdom of the age; a judgment comprehensive in its researches and sagacious; in its combinations; patriotism that nothing could cool; a commanding eloquence; a most hearty love of truth; a freedom from selfish ambition; a patience of toil and fear-less of danger; a greatness of soul entirely unsurpassed. As a historian he had the consummate art of *writing little and saying much*. His poetic talent also was of the highest order. Read for example the noble lyricode in which he celebrates the passage of the Red Sea, and the still more powerful one in which he blesses his countrymen and bids them a last farewell. In reference to his eloquence, the martyr Stephen says, he "was mighty in *words* and deeds."

Equally certain is it that Moses had consummate skill to plan, and a mighty heart to bear him through, an enterprize the most difficult perhaps ever undertaken by man. It was not in a single act of self-denial, such as renouncing his brilliant prospects of wealth and power in Egypt, that his greatness of soul shone forth, it was the living, moulding principle of his life. And though he guiding, met with much ingratitude—though he heard not one word of thankfulness to a million of complaints—yet his spirit of self-sacrifice endured to the last, nor abated a particle of its vigor. And though his commanding qualities secured for him unbounded influence in the State, yet *never*, in a single instance, did he use it for his individual profit or that of his family.

Such was Moses, the illustrious agent of Providence for leading the chosen tribes from slavery in Egypt to the enjoyment of an independent and constitutional government in the Land of Promise. With uniformly noble bearing, he faced and conquered every difficulty, and, dying, bequeathed to his countrymen a body of laws embracing all the great principles of *republicanism* a mode of free institutions for all after ages.

What other legislator of ancient times, said the lecturer, has continued to exert any considerable influence in the world? What other philosopher, what statesman of antiquity, can boast a single disciple now? What other voice comes down to us with such mighty power over the stormy waves of time? Though the daily sacrifice has ceased, and the distinction of the tribes is lost,—though of this magnificent temple there is not left one stone upon another, and the altar fires have been extinguished for ages,—still, wherever a *jew* is found—and they are found wherever the foot of an adventurer treads—he is a monument of the mighty power wielded by Moses. Nor only this. The whole civilized world has felt, and will feel till time shall be no more, the quickening power of his writings. Who knows not the obligations of mankind to the influence of these inspired productions, in promoting science, taste, literature; in purifying the social institutions; destroying the cruel and debasing superstitions of paganism; enlarging the domain of civil liberty; securing the rights of conscience; invigorating both public and private morals; giving a healthy tone to lesislation, and diffusing among all nations, the purest, most elevating and most conservative elements of human civilization!

After a life so laborious and honored, in his 120th year, his eye not dim, nor his strength abated, standing on the edge of the promised land, so long the desire of his heart, his last hour on earth is come. He ascends a mountain to die; and there the goodly land spreads out before him. There is Gilead with its deep valley and forest clad hills; there are the rich plains and pastures of Dan; there is Judah with its rocky heights, and Jericho with its palm trees; and there is seen the Jordan winding down past Lebanon, over its yellow sands, and the long blue line of the Mediterranean in the distance. On this magnificent death bed, the statesman of Israel breathed his last, and was buried by Him whom he had so faithfully served; and no man knoweth of his grave unto this day.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Captain Klause, of Philadelphia, has discovered that the River Amazon is navigable for steamships from its mouth on the Atlantic to within eight days of Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Callao, one of the principal ports on the Pacific. A long account of his expedition is given in the Grenada Chronicle of September 6th.—Capt. Klause left Lima on the 16th of September 1844. The account says:

"He directed his course to the river Guallaga, by the mountain of 'Pasco.' Arrived at the village of Tingo, he embarked in a canoe with the object of exploring the river, to see if it was practicable to navigate it by steam, four steamers having for that purpose arrived from North America. Following the stream, he approached a small hamlet, called Yurimaguas, which is the port of the City of Moyobamba, where he took in provisions. From Yurimaguas he prosecuted his downward course to 'Laguna,' the point of confluence of the Marahnon and Guallaga; here he entered the Marahnon, and proceeded to the frontiers of Peru and Brazil, arriving at a settlement called 'Our Lady of Loretto,' where he saw several Brazilian schooners. From Loretto he sent on a person to Jabalinega, a town of Brazil, with orders to the four steamers there to ascend the river as far as Loretto, and in a few days the whole four arrived, saluting the Brazilian battery, which mounted seven guns. In Loretto there is a large lake, in which three of the steamers anchored to wait orders, and in the other, called the Peruvian, of one hundred and forty horse power, Capt. Klause embarked, taking all the machinery necessary to clean out the river Guallaga, and to construct landing places, &c. He then proceeded against the stream to the mouth of the Guallaga, and port of 'Laguna,' where he anchored in ten fathoms. Here he discharged the machinery into canoes, and assisted by three hundred and fifty Indians, he ascended the river, clearing it of every obstruction as far as 'Pachisa,' at which place he was obliged to augment the number of hands to 700, from the increase of the work and labor they had to perform. He there continued his course against the current to the village of Tingo, the utmost point of steam navigation in the river Guallaga, distant from Lima about seven or eight days by land. From Tingo he returned back on foot with twenty-five soldiers by the 'Pampa del Sacramento' to the 'Laguna,' where he found the steamer he had left there at anchor. He again embarked in the steamer, and proceeded in her up the Guallaga (now cleared of all obstruction) until he again reached Tingo without the slightest accident. From Tingo, Captain Klause forwarded despatches to Lima, notifying the arrival of the steamer, and without loss of time he retraced his steps in a canoe, with the intention of sending up to Tingo the other steamers which were awaiting orders in the Lake of 'Our Lady of Loretto,' but at the port of Yurimaguas he received a letter from the firm at Lima, directing him to proceed immediately to explore the river Pastaza, as far as it may be navigable by steam, and in case the navigation should prove to be practicable, to propose a contract to the Government of the Equador. In effect, the exploration was performed, and the river found perfectly navigable for steam vessels, save a few obstructions which would be cleared away on the Government consenting to a contract. From the point of confluence of the Pastaza with the Marahnon to the boundaries of Peru and the Equador, as far as the village of Andoas, Captain Klause did not meet with any obstacle except a sandbank, which, with ordinary caution, may be easily evaded; the current is rapid. From Andoas upwards there are many obstructions which can only be removed by means of the machinery brought by the steamers for that purpose. Near Andaos, Capt. Klause discovered two mountains of rock salt, one very white, the other redish; and along the banks of the Pastaza, above Andoas, he saw a number of little hamlets and settlements of wild Indians, called Zaparos, from whom he obtained provisions; finally he reached within two or three leagues of the river Jopa, where he landed, and arrived at the town of Bano in two days. From Bano he proceeded to Pelileo, where he remained four days, and saw several good mines of silver and platina. From Pelileo he arrived at this city (Quito) on the 23d April. Captain Klause says he was truly amazed at the quantity of minerals, dye-woods of various sorts, and other valuable woods, coffee, cocoa (white and common) of excellent quality; cotton, very fine and long like wool; spices, balsam, raisins, wax, and other rich productions which he met with in great abundance everywhere during his travels."—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the Pacific.

The Pittsburgh which arrived at New York, on Thursday last, brought advices from Honolulu to the middle of June, from Oregon City to 27th April, and California 31st July. We are indebted to the New York Sun for a digest of the news.

The Legislative Council of the Sandwich Island, consisting of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives, convened on the 20th May. The ceremonies were modeled after the English pattern—a throne, seats for the ministers of state, foreign consuls, nobles, representatives, clergy, commanders of vessels of war, &c., the King being dressed in a new military suit, and the Queen in a figured straw colored silk dress, bonnet of the same color with white ostrich feathers! The fort announced his majesty's entrance into the Legislative Hall by a national salute—21 guns. The foreign vessels of war responded with the same number of guns. When their majesties had ascended the throne, the Rev. Mr. Richards, American missionary, addressed the Throne of Grace, which being finished, the King ordered his assembly to be seated and then read his speech, which was quite creditable to him We give an extract:

"We consider it the first of our duties to protect Religion, and promote good morals and general education. It will therefore be your duty to consider by what means those blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these Islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions. We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall therefore be our constant endeavor to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord; to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime; and to reward industry and virtue."

The duty on all imports has been increased to five per cent, ad valorem. It was formerly three per cent.

The Council appointed 31st July as a day of fasting and prayer, in token of gratitade for Divine favors bestowed upon the Islands.

The citizens of the United States have taken offence at the decisions of some of the Courts, and have appealed to the U.S. Government to interfere in their behalf.

Oregon.—The Chenamus arrived at Honolula from Oregon City, on the 25th May, after a twenty-eight day's passage. The 'Polynesian' advertises salted provisions, barley, oats, peas, beans, butter, &c. &c. from Oregon. The *shingle* trade is very brisk, an evidence that the Yan-

Fire in Frederick.—The Orphan Asylum attached to St. John's Church, in Frederick, Md. was, we regret to learn, destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It was with great difficulty that the Church and the building adjoining occupied by the Sisters of Charity, were saved. The loss is estimated at $2000, and we are glad to learn, is covered by insurance.

The "Free Trade" South Carolians having become uneasy to know whether Mr. Polk would —as they hold he is pledged to do—with them in their efforts to break down the tariff, have called out Mr McDuffie, one of their Senators, in a letter, in which he declares *his* confidence that Mr. Polk is really against the protection of the industry of the country.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 15, 1845.

☞A *Temperance Convention* for Onondaga Co., New York, assembled at Syracuse on the 8th—Israel Huntington presiding. The attendance was good, the speaking effective, and the spirit determined. The Resolutions declare, 1. That men of influence, and especially religious men, ought to do their utmost to promote the cause of Total Abstinence; 2. That the *Juvenile* Temperance movement ought to be pressed forward until all the youth of the land are enrolled in its ranks; 3. That the *traffic* in Liquors is the main-spring of Intemperance, and that genteel, respectable stores and bar-rooms prepare men for the lowest groggeries; and that the *illegal* sale of liquors can never be stopped till the *legal* sale of them shall have been done away; 4. That the New Excise Law is all right, except so much of it as excludes our City from the operation of the balance, and that this must be struck out; and, 5. That the friends of Temperance will exert their utmost influence to diffuse Temperance truth through the State and procure a vote of 'No License' next April. Forty delegates were appointed to the Temperance State Convention at Rochester.

The Lexington Case.

We noticed, some days ago, that certain of the "mob gentlemen" of Lexington had been arrested, and were about to be tried. The Observer of the 8th contains a synopsis of the trial.

The charge was that certain individuals on the 8th August last had committed a riot. To this charge they pleaded not guilty, and gave they notice that would prove the True American to have been a nuisance, expressing the hope that, under the instructions of the Jury, they would be acquitted.

The evidence is not given in detail. Enough is it to say, that they made out the True American to have been a most deleterious paper—inciting slaves to insurrection—and making them thieves, idle, and bad. The defendants evidently had their own way.

The Jury in Kentucky are judges of the law and fact. The Court, Judge Trotter presiding, gave the following instructions to the Jury on the law of the case:

"That if the jury believe from the evidence ebefore them that the defendants assembled with the intent and did with violence and force take possession of the True American Office, they are guilty of a riot, and they must find them guilty, and assess their fine in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars."

The defendants then asked the following instructions:

1. That as the proceeding was quasi criminal, the jury were the judges of the law and fact.

2. That the people have a right to abate a nuisance, and in its abatement to use just so much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court gave the first instruction asked for with this qualification, that the jury although not legally were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court. It refused to give the second. The defendants then offered the following instruction:

"That if the Jury believe that the True American Press was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its present location and condition, without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it."

This instruction the Court gave, when, without hesitation, the Jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

Education of Farmer's Daughters.

At an agricultural Fair, lately held in Queen's county, New York, an address was delivered by Mr. Skinner, editor of the "Farmers Library," His address, we learn from the New York Tribune, was able and interesting, but what he most earnestly dwelt upon was more *systematic education with express reference* to a successful prosecution of Agriculture. He stated briefly in what reform on that subject should consist; how it had succeeded abroad, and what might be counted on as the results—described what a real *gentleman* Farmer should be—and how such men are to be ensured for the Republic, beginning with a *a better education of their daughters* —winding up his address with the following, which seemed at once to come from the heart and to go to the heart.

Let me detain you, but a moment, said he, to advert to one remarkable feature in your proceedings. You have wisely manifested your sensibility to the rights and influence of the softer sex, by appointing Lady Committees to award your premiums for objects coming within their province: persevere in this direction. It was not a bad maxim of the eccentric and ill-fated Crockett, to be sure you are right and then go ahead. But excuse me for suggesting that they should command our respect and attention on broader, and higher, and holier grounds. I have alluded to the sort of education fitted to unite the practical and the intellectual Farmer, and thus secure a race of those 'high-minded men,' who, after all, constitute a State. And shall I tell you how such men are to be secured? No gentlemen, you already anticipate me. It is by sound, and solid, and useful, and virtuous instruction to your daughters, who are to be the future mothers of the Republic—mothers whose holy office it will be to sow the first seeds in the virgin soil of youthful minds. They give inclination to the twig, and the tree is bent accordingly. Fear not that solid instruction will impair the delicacy, or blunt the nice moral tact which is the proud attribute of their sex, and the admiration of ours. Does not the flexile vine bear as much pruning and culture as the oak? No, my friends, ignorance —ignorance is the great fountain, ever teeming with corruption! Knowledge at once strengthens and refines the soul, as art gives to "valor's steel" all its virtue, its pliability, its temper and its polish. But polished or unpolished—alike in the palace or the hut—for all the good offices I have named, an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon her, still the *heart of woman*, like the diamond in the mine, is substantially the same. Sensitive as the harp of Rolus, it has chords responsive to the faintest cry when distress is in the wind. When the gallant Smith was bound for the stake and the torch was already lighted, whose tears melted at once the heart of the savage and the chains of the victim? When the ill-fated Park was dying in the African wilderness of exposure and famine, shunned by his own sex, and threatened by wild beasts not more savage in their nature, who led him fainting to their hut, appeased his hunger and assuaged his thirst, and sent him on his way refreshed and grateful! In both cases untutored savages. But mark—*in' both cases, Women!*

"O, Woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou!"

Serpentine.—A quantity of the most beautifully variegated marble, commonly called Serpentine, has been lately discovered in Florida, a few miles from this village. Specimens which surpass the Egyptian in beauty and variety of colors and susceptibility of polish, have been shown us, which we learn are a fair sample of an inexhaustable mass. An enterprising company have purchased the quarry, and preparations are being made to work it. The grain is finer and the structure more compact than that of the other marble in this region, and when polished in thin slabs, the clouds and diffsrent shades of color are of great beauty.—*North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.*

HEBREW COMMONWEALTH.

The reports of the lectures of Professor Wines on the Hebrew Commonwealth, contained in the *New York Courier*, are so interesting, that we treat our readers to the third one, which we have no doubt they will be pleased to read:

Professor Wines, in his third lecture on the *Hebrew Commonwealth*, last evening, entered upon an able and elaborate investigation of the Institutes of Moses. The first and most essential principle, he showed, was the entire political *equality* of the whole body of citizens. That the members of the body politic stood upon a more exact level, and enjoyed a more perfect community of political rights and influence, than, any other people, of ancient or modern times' he made apparent, by reference to the original distribution and perpetual entailment of the entire territory—which, among a nation of 6,000,000, secured to every one at his birth, an inalienable title to a portion of the soild. This made extreme poverty and overgrown riches alike impossible; and the virtues of industry, husbandry and frugality necessary elements in every man's character; thus elevating labor to the dignity with which the Creator invested it.

And however property might be alienated, or amassed, the trumpet-peal of Jubilee was heard, every fiftieth year, from mountain-top and valley throughout the land, and the inequalities of condition which the lapse of half a century had produced, in a moment disappeared, and universal freedom and gladness reigned throughout the nation.

The second great maxim of the Jewish Institutes was, agriculture forms the *true* basis for the prosperity and happiness of a people; he represented their land to them as offering every inducement to agricultural industry—as a land flowing with milk and honey.

The lecturer said, that some who imagine that a nation's wealth consisted mainly in its commerce, might wonder that this wise legislator should seem to overlook its mighty interests. But he thought, if they would make a careful comparison between the importance of *our own* agricultural and commercial resources, they would perhaps find their estimate of agriculture somewhat increased.

He said, that after a most careful investigation of the entire value of the great amount of cargo carried between Great Britain and the United States, both ways, the amount was found to be only about equal to the annual crop of *oats* and *beans* produced in Great Britain! That the the amount of bread stuffs annually raised in this State (800,000,000 bushels) was equal in value to triple the amount of aggregate exports and imports of the whole country! —and that the Indian corn crop of Kentucky and Tennessee equals in value our exports to Great Britain and France, (the bulk of all we sell to foreign countries,) and is precisely equal in value to the entire cotton crop of all the States and Territories!

Another element in the Mosaic code, was the exclusion, as far as possible in the circumstances of the people, of *the war spirit*. The severity shown in the extinction of the Canaanities, formed no exception to the pacific nature of the government. This was done by a special warrant from the Ruler of the Universe, whose authority they had openly despised, and whose very earth they had polluted by the most debasing idolatry and sensuality. They had filled up the measure of their iniquity, and instead of destroying them by fire from heaven, the Israelites, that they might for ever remember the displeasure of God against heaven-daring sins, were employed to inflict the long merited vengeance. The spirit of the maxim, "friendship with all but entangling aliances with none," throughly pervaded the political code of Moses.

We see here, said the speaker, the extraordinary phenomenon of a man, educated in an age when the great business and delight of nations was *war*, discovering (under the guidance of divine illumination indeed) the utter hollowness of martial glory, and sagaciously leading a mighty nation to the highest eminence of prosperity, through the then unfrequented paths of peace and tranquility.

The education of the whole body of the people constituted another essential principle of the Mosaic polity. The instruction of children was a duty most strictly enjoined upon parents, and often reiterated.

The Levites, too, were doubtless public teachers, whose duty it was to instruct the young in the laws, history and religion of their nation. In addition to these means of instruction, there were schools of the prophets, or colleges for the more thorough and complete education of those who were to hold stations of office or in the Church or State.

Moses also provided for the perpetuity of that *oneness* of heart and manners, which uniformly characterize the early history of nations, but it is generally lost in extension of territory and locality of interests. To prevent a tendency to separate interests, Moses instituted national festivals, at which all the males were required to assemble three times a year,—the women and children meeting with them once in three years. This expedient constituted an effectual bond of sympathy, which embraced equally all portions of the country, and was the means of diffusing universal intelligence, kindness and happiness throughout the nation.

The last great principle noticed in the Mosaic polity, was a system of well adjusted checks and balances between the several departments of government. The powers of each department were so balanced by those of others, that it was well nigh impossible for any one to draw to itself any considerable preponderance of wealth or authority.

The laws, though originating for the most part with God, were nevertheless proposed to the representatives of the people, and received their *unanimous consent*. The government was truly republican; and notwithstanding all that has been said of the superiority of the tribe of Levi, who were indeed the literati of the country, and amply provided for, yet they were distributed equally throughout the other tribes, and disqualified from owning a single foot of land, so that it was rendered utterly impossible for them to acquire undue wealth, or power, that might endanger the liberties of others.

When their form of government was changed to a monarchy, it was at the request of the great body of the nation and by permission of the Almighty, as a punishment for their ingratitude in rejecting *Him*, whom during the commonwealth, they had chosen, and in the most solemn manner, in an assembled capacity, accepted, as their only rightful King.

Intelligent hearers of these lectures, surely, will be led with deepening interest to examine the ancient Scriptures, and to admire the benevolence of that Being, who miraculously preserved the infancy of Moses—educated him in the court of Pharoah, and induced him with such extraordinary wisdom to form a most perfect model of government for all coming ages.

Horrible.—We are informed that a most diabolical attempt was made to commit murder, in the town of Greene, (Chenango Co.) last week. Rumor says that a lady, not long since married, was taken from her house in broad daylight, by two ruffians in disguise, gagged and carried some distance—that they then attempted to make her swallow the contents of a phial—that the phial was broken in the struggle that ensued —that they then threw her into a small stream, piled logs and brush upon her body and left her to die. Her friends in some way become alarmed, and a search was made She was found in the horrible situation above described, alive, but nearly exhausted—her mouth and nose fortunately remaining above water. She has now so far recovered as to be able to relate the above particulars. An attempt to strangle this woman had previously been made by some person or persons unknown.

An investigation is now going on at Greene, and it is hoped that the miscreants engaged in this affair may be brought to justice. It is supposed by many that there is some connection between this attempt at murder, and the disappearance of a woman in the town of Triangle two or three years since, who up to this time has never been heard of; and if the surmises which we have heard should prove to be true, the clearing up of the mystery will unfold a tale of horror too incredible for human belief.—*Broome Republican.*

LIFE IN FRANCE.

The editor of the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, who is now in Paris, in one of his late letters relates the following:

"Madame C***, the wife of a fancy shop keeper, who had grown suddenly rich by speculating in Railroad shares, one of the consequences of which to the lady was a taste for deep play, by which she bet more money than her husband was disposed to pay. She had come home one night after a run of ill luck, and had thrown herself into a *fauteuil* in her room to think over the events of the evening, when she was startled by a noise like that of a key turning in a lock in an adjoining room. Rendered desperate by her losses, she rose and threw open the door without hesitation, and was surprised to find one of the oldest servants in the family with a bunch of skeleton keys in his hands endeavoring to open a wardrobe, in which her jewels were usually kept. The man, in an agony of fear, immediately threw himself at her feet, admitted his criminal intentions, and only begged that the knowledge of the fact might be kept from his master. At this moment the thought rushed into the mind of Madame C***, that here was perhaps an opportunity of procuring the money to pay her debts of honor, upon the settlement of which her position in society depended.

Listen to me, said she, I have already missed several articles of jewelry, and I now know the way they have gone; you have incurred the risk of the galleys for life, but I will show you a means of escape. I am in immediate want of ten thousand francs which my husband refuses to give me; with one of those keys in your hand you can open his strong box; and if to-morrow morning, I find on my table the

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 16, 1845.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

Below we give the returns for Assembly, of all parties, as far as we could obtain them. The returns for the Antimasonic and Whig and Locofoco candidates, are full except Lower St. Clair and Manchester. In the former we have the returns for MESSRS. BIGHAM and BLACK, and in the latter, the parties are about even. It will be seen that all of the Locofoco ticket, except Mr BLACK run between 400 and 500 behind the Whig ticket. Mr. BLACK runs from 300 to 400 ahead of his icket, but will be about 200 behind the lowest on the Whig ticket. We found it impossible to give a satisfactory table of the other offices, but the Whigs will run from 300 to 600 ahead of their opponents. The entire Antimasonic and Whig ticket is elected.

Assembly and Canal Commissioner.

The following table contains the returns of the *Whig* and *Locofoco* Canal Commissioner and Assembly tickets:

	Canal Com'r.		*Assembly.*						
	*Saml. D. Karns.	†James Burns.	*T. J. Bigham.	*Dan'l McCurdy.	*Alex. Hilands.	*H. M Brackenridge.	†S. W. Black.	†Tho. Donnelly.	†Jos Cooper.	†Wm. Miller.
Pittsburgh.										
1st Ward,	257	155	253	249	249	247	170	166	164	161
2d Ward,	90	66	93	90	91	87	73	68	68	70
3d Ward,	286	327	289	278	292	289	354	339	344	342
4th Ward,	284	169	272	269	274	269	194	175	162	181
5th Ward,	292	342	297	304	292	299	349	342	345	351
6th Ward,	151	117	158	156	153	149	137	113	116	117
Allegheny										
1st Ward,	204	86	198	195	204	193	99	90	91	88
2d Ward,	115	64	112	110	114	113	71	68	66	68
3d Ward,	185	104	179	177	180	176	109	107	105	106
4th Ward,	219	157	212	209	213	211	142	137	138	139
Boroughs										
Birm'gham,	148	125	141	135	133	141	129	141	127	128
Lawr'ceville	—	—	30	35	37	34	88	63	68	69
Sharpsb'gh,	—	—	49	49	40	49	30	33	33	38
Elizabeth,	89	74	86	107	91	91	73	52	71	72
Townships.										
Pitt,	—	—	145	141	145	145	94	75	75	75
Peebles,	90	48	89	82	87	82	75	40	48	50
Ohio,	—	—	80	80	80	80	45	45	45	45
Jefferson.	120	78	114	112	111	110	79	79	79	78
Elizabeth,	170	104	174	170	170	184	108	88	105	105
Baldwin,	—	—	74	76	75	77	48	46	49	49
Mifflin,	—	—	43	45	44	45	70	66	73	72
Franklin,	—	—	49	49	49	47	67	65	—	—
Moon,	41	114	37	38	36	36	115	112	121	114
Reserve,	28	26	29	27	29	27	24	24	25	26
Wilkins,	00	00	136	137	138	128	62	59	80	57
Plum,	00	00	109	95	95	97	105	97	104	104
U. St. Clair.	00	00	106	100	110	100	111	111	112	111
L. St. Clair,	00	00	149	00	00	00	146	00	00	00
Robinson,	90	107	80	82	81	81	105	86	106	105
Findley,	00	00	37	38	36	36	115	112	121	114
Ross,	85	69	86	92	96	85	70	59	67	65
Versailles,	70	72	66	64	69	65	71	74	74	81
Fayette,	00	00	134	132	136	135	145	137	142	145
Pine,	00	00	75	74	79	73	118	114	117	113
West Deer,	00	00	50	52	53	53	42	41	41	41
East Deer.	00	00	51	45	54	108	61	64	00	46
Indiana,	00	00	94	94	91	83	107	102	104	102
			4266	4058	4134	4072	3991	3528	3616	3678

The following table contains the returns of the *Liberty* and *Native* Canal Commissioner and Assembly tickets, as far as heard from:

	Canal Com'r.		*Assembly.*						
	†Robt. H. Morton.	‡Wm. Larimer, jr.	‡James Karns.	‡R. H. Forrester.	‡Thos. Howard.	‡Geo. G. Negley.	‖Neville B. Craig.	‖W. A. Penniman	‖Andrew Stroud.	‖P. M. Carothers.
Pittsburgh.										
1st Ward,	44	16	49	41	40	41	27	14	16	16
2d Ward,	8	7	9	9	8	9	5	3	3	3
3d Ward,	45	40	41	38	36	35	33	32	29	31
4th Ward,	37	7	37	38	34	34	13	7	6	6
5th Ward,	83	21	87	84	80	86	17	17	17	17
6th Ward,	23	27	23	21	21	23	27	22	26	26
Allegheny.										
1st Ward,	44	19	51	46	45	44	26	22	20	23
2d Ward,	47	22	52	51	49	49	21	19	19	22
3d Ward,	61	28	65	62	62	61	21	22	22	26
4th Ward,	47	33	60	51	50	51	37	35	38	41
Boroughs.										
Lawr'ville,	00	00	11	10	11	9	13	14	13	10
Elizabeth,	2	3	2	3	3	1	5	29	3	5
Sharpsburg,	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	2	2	2
Townships.										
Peebles,	90	3	97	83	89	97	00	00	00	00
Ohio,	00	00	20	20	19	20	4	4	4	4
Reserve,	3	1	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1
Plum.			56	56	56	56	23	23	23	23
Baldwin,			2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
West Deer,			17	17	17	19	16	15	17	16
East Deer,			122	227	128	123	26	24	54	25
Jefferson,	00	00	3	4	3	3	6	6	6	6
Indiana.			37	26	26	27	8	5	8	9
Robinson,			32	31	29	27	3	3	3	3
Ross,			3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
			878	963	806	825	341	321	373	318

*Antimasons and Whigs. †Locofocos.
‡Native Americans. ‖Liberty men.

Cock-a doodle-doo!—The Post's Express!!

On the day of the election the Locofocos were so confident of the success of the whole or a part of their ticket, that they employed our friend RHODY PATTERSON to express the county for them, and the Post brought out the big *rooster*, with his best trim for *crowing*, and prepared a table of the returns, with the proper assortment of flaming capitals, to herald forth the announcement of the stupendous triumph of Locofocoism in Allegheny county. It is also said that an ox was prepared for roasting, but we do not vouch for this. Well, the time came, RHODY PATTERSON discharged his part of the duty with his accustomed success, better than most other men can do it. About ten o'clock, the clatter of hoofs began to be heard on the pavement, first from one quarter of the compass and then another, and the foaming steeds drew up, while the expectant Locos had their throats cleared for a glorious shout, but as the announcements were made their visages grew long and rueful—one slunk away and then another, until our neighbor of the Post was left alone: the rooster wouldn't crow, the flaming capitals could'nt shine, and as the returns were not of the right stripe, he determined his readers should'nt have them at all, and he set down and penned the following paragraph, and then went to bed to dream of barbecues, disappointments, expresses, roosters, and the fading glories of Locotocoism:

"The election passed off very quietly. In the city of Pittsburgh, the democratic ticket has a small majority. In Allegheny city the majority of the Whig ticket is nearly three hundred. We have received partial returns from a number of townships, and we had a regular table partly in type, but the returns were found to be so very imperfect that we concluded it would be better to postporte the table until to-morrow. We think the Whig ticket is elected by a very meagre majority."

"Oh, what a falling off was there, my countrymen!" We *guess* the returns would not have been so "*very* imperfect" had they been a little more Locofocoish. That caused all their "imperfection" in the eyes of our neighbor. His tricks and frauds had not succeeded, and the returns were so "*very* imperfect!" Ha! ha!

GEORGIA—THE WHIGS TRIUMPHANT

The Augustus Chronicle of Saturday, the 11th inst., has returns, official and reported, from 67 counties, which show a gain of about 2,800 votes in favor of Governor CRAWFORD over the vote for President last year. There twenty-six counties to hear from, which will probably increase the gain. There can therefore be no doubt of the success of Gov. CRAWFORD by a handsome majority—say from 1,000 to 1,500 votes.

It is supposed that the Legialature, on joint ballot, will likewise be Whig. The Chronicle says that the Senate will probably stand 22 Whigs to 25 Locoofocos, which will give the latter a majority of three in that body. In the House, the prospect now is that there will be a Whig majority of six to eight.

☞ A meeting of the Factory girls was held in the Ark, Allegheny, on Tuesday afternoon. Only about one hundred, we are told, attended which is not probably more than one-tenth of the whole number employed in the mills. They had sent invitations to the manufacturers to attend, but as none came, and we think in this they acted very properly, the little agitator Fleeson offered some resolutions, declaring they would never go to work, which the majority of those present, in the heat of their excitement, adopted. Edward Smith, T. M. Carothers and Fleeson, each made speeches, encouraging the girls to hold on in their suicidal course, and a pledge was gotten up, and committees of the girls appointed to procure signers, declaring that they would never go to work on the twelve-hour system.

However, these disturbers of the peace of community have done nearly all the mischief within their power. We have no doubt the majority of the girls, and all the well-disposed will go to work when the mills start, which will be soon, and those who do not choose to work at such hours as our manufacturers can stand, until a different state of affairs can be instituted generally, can seek other employment. The manufacturers compel no one to work for them, and no one has a right to prevent those who wish to work in their mills from doing so.

TREMENDOUS WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Philadelphia are at work in good earnest and we may expect a good account from there in a day or two. On Saturday evening, last, the Whigs held a meeting in Independence Square which the United States Gazette says was one of the largest party meetings ever held in that city. The Gazette says:

The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT presided, and opened the meeting with an earnest and eloquent speech, in which he set forth the peculiar claims of the Whig ticket at the present time, upon the support of all good citizens. He pointed to the false political creed of the old opponents, and the outlaw party. We have never seen Mr. Sergeant more earnest in his denunciation of any set of men, than he was of those who took the lead, and affect to speak the sentiments of the Nativist's party, whose conduct since the organization of that party, had been outrageous beyond all precedent *in this county.*

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL next addressed the meeting, in his best style of public speaking, depicting with strong colors, the likenesses of the two parties opposed to the Whigs, while a dash of well applied wit and pleasantry, kept the audience in good humor with all around, and relieved the graver portions of the discussion.

The Hon. E. J. MORRIS next addressed the meeting with great fervency, and applied a caustic lash to those who have disturbed the community in selfish disregard of the proprieties of life, and pointed out their outrageous course to obtain distinction and office.

JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., was repeatedly and loudly called for, and was at one time on the main stand, but we could not learn that he addressed, the meeting. There were many addresses however, going on at the same time, temporary rostums having been prepared in different parts of the Square.

Here was one of the largest meetings ever held in the city, called too, in the midst of unusual excitement, and the order, propriety, and decorum of the place. All of the speakers, so far as we could hear, distinguised between the conduct of those who had thrust themselves forward, as the representatives of the Nativist party, and the great mass of citizens who, last year, voted their ticket; the distinction was proper, and was well understood, and the difference will be seen to-morrow.

In moments of excitement, there may be a gathering to the call of men unworthy of confidence, but the sober second thought of the people of Philadelphia will not allow them to sanction such public and private outrages, as have been committed in the name of the Nativists.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Latta, and other speakers, addressed the meeting from different points. Mr. Collins took a stand at the west door of Independence Hall, and when the general meeting adjourned, he was speaking with great earnestness, and evident effect.

The meeting adjourned in good season, with cheers for the Whig cause, for several of the speakers, and for HENRY CLAY.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S OPINION OF HER COUNTRY.—A lady of Baltimore, now in Paris, is writing her views of things for the Norfolk Herald. In one of her letters she says:

I have seen no Sabbath since I left home. Here there is none. I went last Sunday to Notre Dame and five other celebrated churches, to Mass and to Vespers, and heard nothing but music. Saw no appearance of Sunday in the streets. Shopping, building, and every thing going on the same as on any other day. What a way to live! I would not exchange America for all the jewels I have seen in this splendid city, and they are not few. I have seen several diadems containing diamonds as large as a half dime down to the size of a pin's head; from one to two hundred in each, with neck-lace lacings, broach and bracelets; also, pearls of great beauty, of all sizes, arrayed in every style of royalty, except the crown itself. Yet for all these I would not give up my American citizenship. There are no domestic enjoyments. Every class lives in the street, or in a constant routine of gaiety, fashion and excitement. The cabes of all degrees down to the beer house, are all like palaces, and all patronized. These are visited by all the world. How could I live so! Give me America!

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia American, speaking of the articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, says of the dry goods—

The specimens of bleached sheetings and shirtings of the James Mills and of the New York Mills, are to a lover of domestic manufactures worth a visit to the fair. For purity of color, evenness of thread, and all the good qualities of cotton goods, they are perfect. There are also specimens of satinets from the Fall River works of great beauty. The colors are better than most of the imported ones, for which they are often sold. The Muslin de Laines from Pawtucket are equal in all respects to French, even to labels, all of which read "Paris," (Rue de Humbug should have been added,) for they need no foreign names to recommend them. A specimen of Cassimere from the Middlesex Works of Lowell, will not suffer in comparison with the finest German or English goods of higher price, while broad cloths of Ware and the cheap coatings from numerous mills, will defy competition from the low prices anywhere. The samples of such goods are small, but quite creditable. A sample of South Carolina Osnaburgs compares very favorably with the low priced unbleached goods of the North.

VIRGINIA CORN CROP.—The Richmond Whig of Friday has the following statements relative to the present year's corn crop in Virginia:

Bread prospects in Virginia.—There is little doubt now that the crop of Corn is much below an average: most probably, taking the State collectively, it is hardly up to one half of the crop of 1844. Whoever has traversed the valley of James River since the Corn was stripped of foder, must have been impressed with its decided inferiority compared with former years, and with the almost entire failure of the promise of restoring it, given by the August rains. The ear was little improved by them, and the benefit was mostly confined to the fodder. They came too late: The stalk had hardened, the tassel dried up, and the farina departed on the wings of the wind; ears formed after those rains, and many before have an exterior promise which is not realised when the shuck is removed.

We are sorry to add, that from the tide water country, the lower Potomac, Rappaliannock, York, James and Roanoke, the great Corn raising country of Virginia, whence there is generally a large exportation, the reports are hardly more favorable than from the upper James River. The crop is unquestionably short a third at least, from the best comparison of opinion we can make.

We learn from the New York Courier that Mr. Colton's *Life and Times of Henry Clay* is rapidly passing through the press, and the first volume will soon be ready for delivery. The wide scope which the nature of the subject will present, and the universal regard in which the character and services of Mr. Clay are held, have created a deep and general interest in the public mind in this forthcoming work. We have reason to believe that it will fully answer the public expectation. The following passage gives a very interesting aud graphic sketch of one of the very many able and eloquent speeches of Mr. Clay which have never been published:

Among the lost speeches of Mr. Clay, the memory of which lives while they who heard them live, and the thought of which awakens to new life the feelings they produced, was one delivered at Lexington, as late as May 1843, the occasion and history of which are as follow: After Mr. Clay had retired from the Senate of the United States, in 1842, till the next year, during which time it was expected he would be nominated for President in Kentucky, and throughout the Union, by his political opponents, not only to vilify him, but to bring into odium the twenty-seventh Congress, which was the last in which Mr. Clay had a seat as Senator, and the endeavors of which were chiefly directed to establish the policy and measures called for by the political revolution of 1840. Mr. Clay was virulently traduced by some base persons in Lexington and that neighborhood. As a perpetual dropping wears a stone, so these incessant attacks, though false and foul, and known to be such, if unnoticed and unrepelled, might produce injurious effects on the common mind. He therefore resolved and caused a notice to be published that he would meet his fellow-citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, at Lexington, on a day specified, to repel these charges. His friends, whom on this occasion he had not consulted, regretted the step as being unnecessary. They thought these attacks unworthy of notice. This difference of opinion was painful to Mr. Clay, and no doubt contributed not a little to that depth and power of feeling which he manifested on that occasion. The notice brought together a great concourse of people, whom no place but the public square could accommodate. The patriarch statesman was to appear before his old friends and neighbors of forty years, standing, *once more and for the last time*, in that capacity in which he had not been heard for many years, and in which no one ever expected to hear him again. And it was the vile tongue of calumny that was to be encountered.

The following account or this address was furnished for the author by a highly respected fellow-citizen of Mr. Clay, and the words of the opening, as quoted, are exact. When Mr. Clay rose, he was evidently much excited. He commenced by saying, with marked emphasis—"Fellow citizens: I am now an *old man*—*quite* an old man." Here he bent himself downward. "But yet, it will be found, I am not too old to vindicate my principles, to stand by my friends, or to defend myself"—raising his voice, louder and louder, at each successive member of the sentence, and elevating his person in a most impressive manner. He then proceeded:

"It so happens, that I have again located myself In the practice of my profession, in an office within a few rods of the one which I occupied, when, more than forty years ago, I first came among you, an orphan and a stranger, and your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am. I feel like an old stag, who has been long coursed by the hunters and the hounds, through brakes and briars and o'er distant plains, and has at last returned to his ancient lair to lay himself down and die. And yet the vile curs of party are barking at my heels and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are aiming at my throat. I SCORN AND DEFY THEM AS I EVER DID."

When he uttered these last words, he raised himself to his most erect posture, and elevated his hands and arms, wide extended above his head, seeming to have nearly doubled the height of his tall person. The effect was overwhelming—indescribable.

To have any approximate idea of the effect of this speech, which continued for hours, fully sustained throughout in vindication of the twenty-seventh Congress, of Whig policy, and principles, and in defence of the orator himself, against his calumniators, one should have a view of all the attributes of eloquence ascribed to Mr. Clay in this chapter, the use of scarcely one of which was wanting on that occasion. Nor should it be forgotten, that he was then sixty-six years old. It may be asked, if any orator, can be named in all history, who ever produced such an effect, in so few words, and those the mere exordium of his oration! They all *knew* that what he said was *true*. "I am an old man." Did'nt they know that! And the moment he said it they began to weep. When he pointed to his present office, and the place of the old one, a few rods distant, they all *knew that*. "Your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am." It is impossible to conceive the effect of this. They wept like children, and only wished thea could do as much. They could at least stand by him. "I feel like an old stag." Now he is speaking to Kentucky hunters. Their ears are all erect for what is coming. And by the time he had gone through with the figure, and its application, the struggle between the sympathy which streamed from the eyes of some, and the indignation which clenched the fists of others, of that vast multitude—all knowing it was all true, every word of it—was like the throes of a mountain in agony. A part of the sublimity of the spectacle consisted in a concern, what might be the fruit of such passion. For some of his defamers were present. But when Mr. Clay rose in all the majesty of his own loftiness, threw his arms on high, and his voice out into the heavens—he stood under its canopy—and said, "*I scorn and defy* them as I ever did," they dashed away their tears and resolved to be as stout of heart as he, and tov indicate his honor. A reply was expected. But prudence got the better of the purpose.

An Interesting Sabbath.

The following description, by a Scotch traveler, of the Sabbath services in Beyrout, as conducted by American missionaries, is given in an interesting report just published by the Presbyterian Board, and presents a striking illustration of the elevating as well as *fraternizing* influence of the Gospel:

"At 3 P. M." says the traveler, "we went to the mission-house above the town, and round the door found several of the Syrian boys, members of the mission-school, waiting for the commencement of the Arabic service. Sitting down under the shade of the mulberry trees, we conversed with them. Two of them spoke English remarkably well, and went over the Old Testament history accurately, as far as the wanderings of Israel, accompanying every answer with most expressive looks and gestures. One of them especially was full of liveliness, and on asking him the story of Moses wishing to see Lebanon, related it fully, pointing to the lofty mountain towering before us. Three others, setting by, occasionally added a remark, while old Bishop Karabet, and many others looked on from the steps above. Soon after the Arabic service commenced in a large airy room, divided by a partition, except the place where the missionary stood. The women sat on the one side of the partition, the men on the other, according to the custom of the Christian churches of this country, (Scotland,) the preacher standing within sight of both parts of the congregatiou. Mr. Thompson preached in deeply-toned Arabic, to an attentive audience of about one hundred and thirty, gathered out of many different countries. There were two Armenian Bishops, Karabet, and Jacob Ago, with clean venerable beards: there were Greeks and Greek Catholics; an Abyssinian Christian, and a Druse, converted Jews, American Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, and ministers of the Church of Scotland—all different in name, and yet, we trust, one *in Christ*.

"The service closed, and we removed to a more convenient upper chamber, to partake of the Lord's Supper. The Armenian manner of administering this sacrament differs little from ours, except that they give thanks a second time before giving the cup, in close imitation of our Lord. One of us sat between two believing Jews, the other between two Armenian bishops. Many of the others also participated, so that it was an emblem of the meeting of the great multitude, gathered from all nations and kindred, at our Father's table above."

The virtue, intelligence, and civil prosperity of mankind most obviously depends on the general diffusion of the elevating principles of Christianity. How deep an interest, then, must the true philanthropist feel in the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures, not only through every district and hamlet of our country, but throughout all nations.

RIGHT THOUGHTS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The age in which we live is so strongly characterized by a spirit for novelty, and a thirst after new and feverish excitement, that many sober and reflecting minds have been startled with fears for the future peace of the world. Although any exhibition of fear in such matters may be considered by some persons as the product of timorous hearts, yet we cannot but demand for them a careful consideration, as far as they show themselves in this Republic. Here, where the thoughts and opinions of men are untrodden by the rule of arbitrary power—here, where the pilgrim flees from the groaning nations of Europe—there appears to be, young as the institutions are, a disposition to rebel against ordinary rule by invading the rights of citizens.

Another spirit, too, which is sad in its effects, is that which has crept into the bosoms of the poor, which has led them to believe that the man of property or the manufacturer, who employs men, are always determined to gain by unfair means—to wring from their labor, the wealth that would lift them into independence. Many who compose this mighty class, have felt in their native lands the heavy and grievous burdens of despotic law, are, at the instigation of their leaders, ever ready to clamor against the rich, cry against imaginary oppression, talk loud about proscription, and are ever alarmed that an Aristocracy is being formed here, more dreadful than that which grinds the plebian Irishman on his native soil. None but the ignorant can be deceived—none but knaves can be bullied to believe that such a thing is possible under the Constitution as it exists. It is contrary to reason and common sense; it is a base absurdity, the low caballing which is poured from the lips of villainous demagogues, who pamper the popular heart with lies, in order to accomplish their selfish ends. We all know when a rich man dies he divides his money amongst his children or friends. They may use it as a source of comfort, they may make it the foundation of a more extensive fortune, or perhaps they squander it in dissipation, or lose it in foolish speculations. It is not an uncommon thing for the servants of the rich to become by industry wealthy themselves. It is not an uncommon thing to behold them and their children in after life, riding in a splendid coach, with plenty of money at command, whilst the offspring of the moneyed man in whose garden this parent may have worked, are reduced by misfortunes, and treated with scorn. We should remember that many of our truly rich were once truly poor; that they had to struggle till they rose above the chills of poverty and became independent. But the idle have seen them, and grown envious—the corrupt have seen them, and demanded a portion of their property;—but the industrious have cried aloud in a voice of thunder, "Let them alone!—Whatever man has done man can do;" and with such glorious sentiments of pride and independence, they alone are the individuals who boast the name of Freemen.

CONGO.

"A FEW HUNDREDS IN THE BANK."—One of our New Hampshire girls at work in the mills, who assures us that she has "a few hundreds in the bank," has given us a list of the prices which she was accustomed to receive for her labor in other times, before Factories were thought of. It is curious and worth contrasting with the present order of things, in this respect. In 1806 she received the usual price then paid for female help, employed in the old fashioned mode of "spinning with crooked spindles,' viz. *one yard of cloth for a week's work.* As to receiving money, the thing was out of the question. What articles of dress she needed, she obtained by exchanging her cloth at the stores *paying 42 cents a yard for a gown which may now be had for ninepence—a dollar for cambric which now commands a couple of shillings!* She then hired out to do house-work and sewing—*received 25 cents a week in flax*, and living on "potatoes, bread and pea coffee." Determined to have cash, if it could be had, she engaged at another place and was to receive one shilling a day in money. But soon, her employer being unable to carry out his engagement, she was compelled to take *eggs, thread, oats, rye, cloth &c.—rising before light and working till near midnight.* Unable to stand this, she went to Massachusetts in 1812, where she received "nine shillings and presents besides, as good as two dollars a week." It was in the midst of the war, and times were hard. Her employer had run out of money, and lost every thing but a flock of 1,500 sheep. It occured to him that he might turn his wool to account, and he accordingly set our operative to "spinning on many spindles," as she calls it. Having acquired some skill in the business, she then "hired out" to a gentleman—now an extensive manufacturer in Vermont—who had introduced some little machinery. She soon learned to work on this and to "manage the jenny and looms," and shortly after become the overseer of the establishment, receiving her dollar a day. She had charge of his whole business, was his banker, hired his girls and taught them to work. They soon had cloth to sell, and THIS WAS THE SMALL BEGINNING OF ONE OF OUR LARGE MANUFACTURING VILLAGES! After the war was over, she returned to her parents, and afterwards, through the influence of some of the friends of her last employer—AND WHO ARE NOW CONCERNED IN THE MANCHESTER CORPORATIONS—she came to Amoskeag, and has been employed as an operative by them ever since. Instead of sleeping in a garret, and living from hand to mouth, as people were obliged to do in old times, she says she has fine, clean, and well ventilated rooms, the best food, and HIGH WAGES REGULARLY IN CASH.

Now, there is a volume in this simple history of a factory girl. Her story is that of others, who having known what it was to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day in years back, for a mere pittance—and that payable in any thing and every thing, but that which commands all else—can feel the difference in their situation, now that the enterprise of our citizens has given employment to their hands in our manufacturing villages. And yet there are those among us who seek to underrate the position of the operatives, to make them discontented with their places, and who actually stigmatize them as SLAVES, for laboring to earn an honest and respectable livelihood. The answer of the operatives themselves almost invariable is —"You may talk, but after all we GIRLS HAVE A FEW HUNDREDS IN THE BANK."—*Manchester N. H. American.*

AMERICAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.—About one hundred persons were persons at this fessors of the art of Melody. Ex-Mayor Smith, Convention yesterday most of them pro of Brooklyn, was in the chair. The objects of this Convention are to ascertain what are the prominent obstacles to the advancement of Sacred Music; what are the benefits of Oratorial Singing in Psalmody, how musical instruments may be used to religious edification; how far performance depends on ability to read music at sight; what is the best method for diffusing musical knowledge; to what extent churches are benefited by religious music; whether there is a perfect consistency between the promotion of a good musical taste and proper religious influences of music; if public concerts of sacred music may be properly given for secular purposes; what are the duties of Christain ministers in relation to their choirs, and how they may co-operate with them for benefit: what is the best method of teaching sacred music. These and several other subjects are proposed in the form of questions to be debated by the members, and decided as the voice of the Convention. From the tenor of the debate yesterday, we anticipate result of much interest and importance.—*New York True Sun.*

Under the auspices of the Musical Convention sitting in New York, two Oratorios were performed on Thursday night last—the Mount of Olives, and the Seven Sleepers. On Friday night the Oratorio of David was performed.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

At the latest dates from Nashville, the two Houses of the Legislature had not been organized.

The House did not elect its inferior officers until Wednesday, the third day.

The Senate is composed of 13 Locofocos and 12 Whigs. Gardner, the Loco candidate, was one of the 13 Senators who prevented the election of Senator in Congress, when the Whigs had a majority on joint ballot. For him the Whigs would not vote, and he would not vote for himself. The effort of his friends was directed to coerce the Whigs to vote for him. On Wednesday morning after upwards of 130 unsuccessful ballotings had been had, Gardner was withdrawn and H. M. Watterson, Loco, was elected by the vote of the 12 members of his own, and one Whig vote.

NEW SUGAR.—The New Orleans Bee of the 4th says:—"The steamer *F. M. Streck*, Captain Ure, brought down to the city this (Saturday) morning, from the plantations of Mr. Wade Gibert, of the Parish of Ascension, two hhds. of the *new crop* of Sugar, and six barrels of the new crop of Molasses, consigned to Messrs. Augustin & Thibout."

DIED—On Sabbath morning, the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, William Stewart, Sr., of Westmoreland county, REID T. STEWART, Attorney at Law, of Erie, in the 24th year of his age.

☞ City papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE

COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1845.

GEORGE OGDEN ····W. BARKER····W. J. LOWARD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1845.

☞ Owing to sickness in the family of our Commercial ed tor, we are unable to prepare full reports of the Markets this week, in time for our weekly paper. There are, however, no changes of importance to report. We shall give a full report next week as usual. The river is now in an excellent state, and navigation brisk - 9 feet water in the channel.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards, }
Allegheny city, October 15 }

The market exhibited no feature of particular interes this week.

Beeves—Prices are about the same as last week. The demand continues very good. 167 head all offered—sold at $2.00@3.50 ℔ 100 lbs. net. The sales were within these extremes.

Lambs and Sheep—We have no change to notice in the prices of Lambs and Sheep. 120 head were driven in and sold at $1 to 1.37½ per head.

Calves—10 head sold at $2 to 4.00 ℔ head.

Hogs—None offered worth notice. A small drove sold at $4 ℔ 100 lbs. and we notice sales in the City to the extent of 150 head at the same.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

The Market was unusually slim—in fact a poorer one than we have seen this many a day. This was caused in a great measure no doubt by the election on Tuesday, and the sudden change in the weather.

Butter &c.—Fresh Print went up very suddenly 5@10c ℔ lb, and was very scarce at that. At a comparatively early hour none was to be had under 18½@25c ℔ lb. Roll sold at 15c ℔ lb. Apple Butter plenty at 8@10c ℔ quart. Eggs 10@12½c ℔ doz.

Butchers Meat, Poultry &c.—Beef, Pork, Veal, &c, are the same as to prices. We noticed some quarters of country slaughtered Beef which sold at 2@3½c ℔ lb. Poultry very scarce and high. Fish at former prices

Vegetables are about the same—of these there was no scarcity.

Flour, Meal and Grain.—Wheat Flour sold at $1,87½ ℔ 100 lbs. New Buckwheat Flour retailed at 2c ℔ lb. Meal 44@50c ℔ bu. Very few Oats in market and all sold early at 35c ℔ bu. Some corn was sold, but at what we could not learn

Malaga Fruit.—The first sale of the season was made on Friday last at Boston, of the cargo of the schr. Isaac Franklin. Prices, as we learn from letters, ranged as follows:—

Whole boxes	$2.22½ cts.
Half do,	1.15
Quarter do,	58
Casks,	6,75

About two-thirds of the cargo sold when the sale was stopped.

The following statements exhibit the amount of several of the most important descriptions of property transported over the Pennsylvan a improvements for the periods mentioned. It shows a large and general increase over last year:

Statement of several principal articles sent westward from Philadelphia, for the years 1845, 1844 and 1845, to Sep. 30.

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Mdse.....tns	14,759	19,857	19,079
Hemp.....lbs	230,281	237,201	255,700
Wool.....	30,035	126,152	272,00
Tobacco.....	105,794	267,400	294,950
Leather.....	192,064	1,028,224	1,145,450
Drugs and dyes.....	362,913	1,002,944	1,181,300
Bar and sheet iron...	726,004	1,028,267	465,300
Groceries.....tns	17,585	10,193	9,300

Statement of several principal articles received at Philadelphia, from the West, for the same period:

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Flour.....bbls	117,506	147,003	130,954
Wheat.....bu	14,401	27,211	15,000
Beef.....	3,695	7,400,105	5,850,991	7,349,000
Butter and cheese...	1,114,091	889,304	875,250
Lard and tallow.....	1,441,649	1,613,621	1,824,900
Feathers.....	215,503	310,918	280,200
Wool.....	1,195,457	2,561,706	2,91,5,900
Hay.....	544,614	608,724	487,800
Tobacco.....	3,442,946	3,402,286	2,58,2,800
Leather.....	510,562	578,143	600,220
Bar & sheet iron. tns	2,811	4,201	8,361

NAILS—550 kegs assorted nails, Oliphant's brand, in store and for sale by
oct15 JAMES DALZELL.

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—
STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS.
COMMON DO DO
TOBACCO SCREWS, MILL SCREWS.
LARD DO TIMBER DO
SOLID BOX VICES.
oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale, at this office, an excellent *Double Medium Press*, on which this paper is now printed. Also, a font of second hand Brevier Type, in good order, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. Also, a pair of imperial chases, with iron furniture to match, and a set of imperial column rules, 15 of them in good order.—Also, after the first of January, two pairs of Double Medium Chases, and iron furniture to match, and a lot of Double Medium column rule. oct14-d&wtf

VALUABLE WORKS—The History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 14, 1845.

The Strike—The "Post" and "Age."

The assailants of this paper, in respect to the Factory "strike," were rather thick on Saturday morning, and we shall answer them in a lump, not deeming them worth a notice separately.

To begin with the Post, the most respectable and consistent of the advocates of the turn-out. The editor endeavors to sneak out of his false charge that we "approved of the strike," by saying that we approved of the "ten hour system," and that by that means we "approved all." This is jumping to a conclusion with a vengeance.—We approve of the abolition of slavery in the United States whenever it can be brought about in a constitutional and peaceable manner; therefore, on the Post's logic, we approve of Pennsylvania going into an insurrection to accomplish the work, even without the slightest prospect of success. We approve of the "ten-hour system" whenever it can be adopted generally throughout the United States, and the Post therefore infers that we favor a "strike" to establish the system in Pittsburgh alone, although a persistance in such a course must stop every spindle in the place. Such is the mode the Post takes to prove its oft repeated falsehood that we had "approved the strike."

But the Post endeavors to show that we favored the "strike" by making a *garbled* quotation from our paper, the meanest of all mean subterfuges to sustain a false position. After stating that we had given an account of the meeting at which the strike was resolved on, the Post says:

"The editor closes the account of the proceedings of the meeting, with the following emphatic declaration: ☞"*We think ten hours long enough for any one to work,* TOO LONG *for children.*" ☜

Here the Post cunningly leaves out the foundation for our remark, knowing it would not sustain his inference. The whole sentence reads as follows:

"It was stated in the meeting, that *the Lowell factories had adopted the ten hour system. If this should prove to be correct, no doubt our manufacturers will follow their example,* which we shall be glad to hear, as we think ten hours long enough for any one to work, and too long for children."

The Post then proceeds to quote from the "Age" what it calls a "*furious* article" "in favor of the strike," for what particular purpose we cannot conceive, unless the editor wants to show that that paper is as "deep in the mud" as the Post "is in the mire." We leave the editor of Age to answer for himself.

Now for the Age, or the Commercial Journal. The editor of that paper says we "attacked MR. BIGHAM for "appearing at the meeting of the operatives on Monday night." This is not true. We made no attack upon that gentleman, we merely stated the facts as they came under our cognizance, as we understood them. We are glad to learn that the Age understood Mr. Bigham to give no word of approbation to the present strike, or to strikes generally."

We find also in the Age an article signed "Thomas M. Caruthers," in which he says that we have made a "cowardly insinuation" in relation to the "strike" by which "part of the public" "are under the impression that I (he) was one of the leaders of the disturbances in Allegheny on Monday last." If Mr. Caruthers means to say we stated or insinuated that he was present as one of the "leaders of the disturbances," he states or insinuates a falsehood. Nothing like it can be found in our columns. But if he means that we charged home upon him as being one of the prime agents at the nightly meetings, which were the proximate cause of the disturbances, (whether intended or not we leave him to decide,) he is so far correct. The charge was made, not by "cowardly insinuation" but boldly and explicitly. This charge he does not attempt to deny, but trumps up something which he calls a "cowardly insinuation" and then pronounces it "positively false." He sets up a figment of his own excited imagination, and then bravely attacks it.

So much for the attacks of the enemies of Pittsburgh manufactures, on one day.

☞ A man named THOMAS POTTER, was arrested in Allegheny, on Saturday, on a charge of being engaged in the Cotton Factory riots. In default of bail, he was committed to Jail. JOHN M'CHESNEY, for attempting to prevent the officer from arresting POTTER, was himself arrested and committed to Jail.

DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.—We regret to learn from the Times of Wednesday, that Russel Dean, of the firm of Henry Dean & Co., left that city on Saturday, after having abstracted $30,000 from the funds of the partnership.—The house will be compelled to close their business. The defaulter has left a wife and one child.

There was a regular street fight in St. Augustine, on the 1st inst., with pistols, knives and sticks, between Col. Mackay of the custom house and his brother Alexander Mackay, on the one side, and Messrs. A. Nuns, Charles Loring and W. W. Loring, on the other. The latter party were worsted, the Lorings being badly cut with a bowie knife.

The annual town elections were held in 150 towns in Connecticut on Monday. The results so far as heard from are very cheering—the Whigs having carried most of the usually doubtful towns. At the same time a vote was taken in regard to licensing taverns, and fully three fourths of the towns voted *not* to license.

Advices from Port au Platt, to the 28th of September, state that official intelligence had reached that place of a battle between the Haytians and Dominicans, in which the former were totally defeated.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.—We learn from the New York Express that Mr. Frelinghuysen is much better. The symptoms of his disease are now much more favorable, and there is a good prospect of his early restoration.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the brig Petersburgh, Captain Shapley, at New York, which left Vera Cruz September 14th, the Journal of Commerce learns that business was very dull there, and money scarce. There were no importations, as a new Tariff was daily expected.

The weather was extremely hot, sultry and rainy. The sickness had much abated.

The war fever had rather calmed down, altho' the Mexicans had a large force ready to march on Texas, as soon as means could be raised. The troops appear to be willing to march, if their rations and clothing are furnished.

There had been but four foreign arrivals at Vera Cruz, from 7 August to 16th September.

A horrible murder was commited at Vera Cruz a few days before the Petersburgh sailed, on the persons of an old Italian and his wife, at their own house, on one of the most public thoroughfares in Vera Cruz. The deed was committed in broad daylight.

The United States steamship Princeton, sloop of war John Adams, and H. B. M's ship Eurydice, were at Vera Cruz on the 14th. The Petersburgh brings $23,000 in specie.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S APPEAL.

We were most highly gratified to receive, last Saturday, the "*True American*," CASSIUS M. CLAY'S paper, and were especially gratified to receive it from *Lexington*, the scene of the late outrages on the liberty of the Press. We rejoice at the manly heroism of the editor, who has again on the soil of slavery spread his banner to the breeze, and we pray Heaven it may never be struck, or again pulled down by vandal hands, until it waves over a free soil and a law-abiding population. In this number Mr. CLAY makes a noble and manly appeal, which is a most triumphant vindication of himself and paper against the slanders of his enemies. Below we have given the "Appeal" so far as to take in the history of the mob proceedings which put a stop to his press for a time, and as soon as we can find room we will give a part or the whole of his defence against the slanders of his enemies composing the mob. We deem this a matter of no mere private concern, but one affecting the interests of every citizen of our beloved country, and one which will have a vast influence upon her future destiny:

From the True American, October 7.

OUR APPEAL.

They, who on the eighteenth day of August 1845, rose in arms, overpowered the civil authorities, and established an irresponsible despotism upon the constitutional liberties of this Commonwealth, in justification of their conduct, "appeal to Kentucky and to the world." So be it. Let Kentucky and the world judge.

When the public peace is disturbed—when the laws are defied—when the Constitution is overthrown—and when by the avowal of murderous purposes, natural right and Divine justice are impiously violated:—not the loss of property—not the individual wrong and suffering—not even the shedding of blood, are to be weighed a moment: but the *great principles of liberty only* are to be borne in mind, whilst individuals however high or low are to be forgotten. If it shall turn out that these principles were by me violated or endangered,—then was it right that my house should have been rudely entered by personal enemies; threatening me with the dread alternative of death or dishonor—then was it right that the sick chamber should not wake in the bosoms of the stern vindicators of the law some feeling of pitying sympathy or magnanimous forbearance —then was it right that my wife and children should for long days and nights suffer the terrors of impending ruin—then was it right that I should have my property confiscated—then was it right that I should be outlawed and exiled from the land of my birth, and the buried ashes of my own loved blood and ever cherished friends. But if on the other hand, they, and not I, have done this deed—then let me be restored to the confidence of my countrymen—to the security of the laws—to the inviolate sanctity of the home of my native land—and let them be consigned not to a felon's fate which is their due by the Constitution and laws of Kentucky—but live out their days with the reflection that the most they can hope for in the future, is, that their dishonored names will be swallowed up in the magnanimous forgetfulness of coming generations.

In the spring of 1845, I, in connection with some other Kentuckians made proposals to publish a paper, devoted to *free discussion and gradual emancipation in Kentucky.* On the third day of June of the same year, the True American was issued from the press: having about three hundred subscribers in this State; and about seventeen hundred in the other States. On the twelfth day of August, 1845, the last number of this paper was sent to about seven hundred subscribers in Kentucky, and about twenty-seven hundred of the other states of the Union. These facts are verified by the books of the office, which friend or foe is at liberty to examine. That my readers in Kentucky should have run up in this short space of about two months from three to seven hundred, in the face of all the violence and proscription of the enemies of emancipation, voluntarily, without any agencies, and without the distribution of circulars or papers on my part, is a most extraordinary circumstance. And when we reflect that about twenty persons read the paper of each subscriber, making four teen thousand readers in Kentucky, it proves beyond all controversy that the principles and tone of my press were taking a powerful hold upon the minds and affections of the people.

The Democratic papers were comparatively silent. The Whig press was largely in my favor. The Christian Intelligencer soon raised also the standard of emancipation. The people of Louisville had taken the initiatory step for starting a similar paper there. A Democratic print of the Green river section, the most pro-slavery part of the State, had copied an article from the True American, showing the ruinous competition of slave labor with that of the whites, and seemed ready to wage a common war. For the first time since the formation of the Constitution of the State was a political party organized for the overthrow of slavery in a legal way: and in the most populous city in the commonwealth a candidate was announced ready to fight the battle upon the stump. A convention of the friends of emancipation was proposed to be held on the fourth day of July, 1846, and met the approval of many able and patriotic citizens. The principal movers in this cause were slave-holders; so also were a majority of the readers of the True American; and the great mass of laborers, who are not habitual readers of newspapers began to hear—to consider—and to learn their rights and were preparing to maintain them, so that all things moving steadily towards the same glorious end, proclaimed, that KENTUCKY MUST BE FREE.

Previous to the issuing of the ninth number of the True American, I was taken sick with the Typhoid fever. A few friends edited the paper till the eleventh number was in press, in which was a leading article written by a slave-holder, and the following editorial written by myself:

[This we have previously published.]

After I had written this, a ride to the office caused a relapse. Whilst I lay prostrate with disease, it was told me a few minutes before 3 o'clock, of the fourteenth day of August, that there was to be held at that hour, a meeting of the citizens at the Court House, in Lexington, for the purpose of suppressing the True American. I immediately rose and dressed myself, and in opposition to the remonstrances of my family; and at the risk of my life from the exertion, I determined to confront my enemies face to face, and vindicate my cause at all hazards. At the Court house I found about thirty individuals, including a few who came in after I left; their names were taken down by a couple of friends and are now in my possession. All these men had grown from political opponents to personal enemies because of my devotion to the Whig cause, except two, "a Whig" and "Junius," who were influenced no doubt by feelings of revenge on account of the castigation which I had given them in the first number of the True American, for their menace of the murderous infliction of Lynch law. After a silence of about half an hour, E. Q. Sayre said, he would speak out just the same as if I was not present; he was for suppressing the True American as libellous, by legal means. Henry Johnson, a cotton planter, and the brother of R. M. Johnson, said he understood this meeting was to have been equally composed of Whigs and Democrats, and for one he would take no action concerning this Abolition Press, unless the Whigs came up boldly and shared the responsibility. Thos. F. Marshall, the apostate Whig, and late hybrid candidate for Congress, said he understood this to be a *public* meeting, and was here by an *invitation*; he held the True American in his hand, and would read what he conceived to be the cause of the public excitement. He then read the article written by me, and took his seat.

Up to this period, no Whig had made his appearance. D. M. Craig now made his entrance; he was a Whig; but the supposed author of "a Whig," as before stated. He was in a most lachrymose mood—avowed himself my personal friend—but at the same time his determination to use his musket against my life,—he said this was a *private* meeting, and in this he was clamorously seconded by the whole mass. During all this time I lay upon a bench, only at intervals being able to sit up. I said I was far from intruding myself upon any set of men,—that I had understood this was a public meeting—I threw myself upon their magnanimity—I acknowledged I was in the midst of enemies, yet trusted I would be allowed to explain the article read by Mr. Marshall, which from his few comments, I found was utterly misconceived, and tortured from its true meaning. I was promptly refused a hearing. Faint, and with lips parched, I turned to T. F. Marshall, as the most chivalric of my enemies—a man whom I had met but a few months before in this same Court House, in the presence of an impartial audience of my countrymen, and driven to the walls, upon this same subject of the liberties of men—a man from whom I had extorted an open avowal, "that he had (putting his hand to his heart,) *the most profound respect for the gentleman and his opinions and arguments, so new, and strong, as to demand his more deliberate consideration.*" Who coldly replied: "That he had no more power here than I, being a single individual." I then protested against his construction of my writings and retired.

Exhausted by this effort, I returned once more to my bed. But feeling the necessity of meeting the vindictive machinations of my enemies, I dictated a handbill to the people, (No. 1,) which was taken down by my wife; explaining the offensive editorial, and asking a suspension of public opinion and action, till my health would allow me to be heard. In this handbill I briefly narrate the circumstances of the meeting, as here stated. D. M. Craig being the only Whig present, I supposed it a party affair, and so stated it. B. W. Dudley and G. W. Hunt had not then come in, who are Whigs, but are said to have been present after I left there. I had hardly got through with this when my chamber was entered by T. H. Waters, my personal enemy, with the followieg letter:

[This was the letter of the Committee of three' demanding of him to discontinue his paper.]

I now saw that the union of which H. Johnson had spoken, had been consummated, and that a portion of the Whig party, sure enough, were about to give me up as a sacrifice to the malice of foes, made by venturing my life in their cause. Being determined to die in the defence of my birth-right, the freedom of the press, and the liberty of speech, I appended this short appeal to all true men and friends of law; and sent them to the press.

[This was handbill No. 3, in which he called upon Kentuckians to defend his rights, against the "thirty despots."]

I immediately made preparations for the defence of my office, warned my chosen friends to be ready, to which they manfully assented—wrote my will—and next morning sent my camp bed to the office, as I was unable to sit up. I had thus made every preparation to meet these men of chivalry, who on Monday ventured to hurl defiance at a prostrate foe. They had demanded of me to give them an answer, to discontinue my paper, or that after three o'clock on that day my "personal safety" was lost! Did they come up to their threats? Not they. They found I was still able to drag my feeble body to the place of attack, and rally around me many brave hearts.

With five hundred or more "unanimous" men in the Court House, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, they basely cowered, gave up all hope of a successful attack, put off the contest for three days, well knowing that before then, from the report of my physicians, I would be dead or unable to head my friends. They abandon the *secret* conclave, and appeal to the *public*.—On Saturday, the inflammatory piece. "A Kentuckian," made its appearance, and on the same day, they issued a long lying handbill signed by the committee, to the "People of Lexington and county of Fayette," Yet they send this with runners and private letters to the *adjoining counties*, calling, in the printed bills, upon all the enemies of liberty to rally to the "suppression of the True American," but writing on the backs of the same, "to Hell with Clay." Seeing that my handbills were relieving the public mind in this county and city, and giving way to their fears of being entirely thwarted in their murderous purposes, they issue another handbill calling for help from the "adjoining counties" from the whole district where Marshall had but just finished a most bitter canvass, and where it was too well supposed that there would be many desperadoes ready for any deed. In their pamphlet, they say this last handbill was authorized by the meeting of Friday, which is false —the resolution as reported by them, confines their call to "the people of Fayette and city of Lexington!"

Finding that the "*secret conclave of cowardly assassins*" had backed out from their purpose of making my "personal safety" "involved in my answer," and had appealed to a public "constitutional meeting, I told my friends to disarm the office, and leave it to the untrammelled decision of the citizens.

I then wrote my plan of Emancipation, addressed to the people, (No. 4.)

On Sunday I replied to the committee's handbill of Saturday, in (No. 5.) showing their falsehoods, and denouncing them, and appealing to the justice of the public at whose bar I intended to appear if possible. Late on Sunday night, finding myself still more than ever prostrated, and despairing of being able to be present at the meeting on Monday, I dictated this last handbill, read the proof-sheets an hour after midnight, and had it circulated on Monday morning, fearing that if it was put off to be read in manuscript, it would be suppressed or unheard.

[This was the conciliatory handbill addressed to the meeting which destroyed his press, in which he agreed to suspend the discussion of slavery until his health was restored.]

Here, then, was as conciliatory an offer as any honorable man could ask. I wrote just as I would have spoken, had I been present in a mixed audience, where a few were attempting to hurry on the many thoughtless deeds of irrevocable infamy. Had I been personally severe, in the True American, on some citizens high in the confidence of the State, I but spoke the real sentiments of my heart, when I regretted it. Had I, when worn down with disease, with no friend of similar views to stand by my bedside and give me counsel upon which I could implicity rely, given utterance incautiously, to language which might by any possibility be the cause of disaffection among the slaves, I was willing to be more guarded in future.

Had I dangerously given, when incapable of judging, too much liberty to correspondents, who are not always the best qualified to know the effects of their reflections upon a community surrounded by a large slave population, I was willing for the future to sit in more restrictive judgment upon the freedom and latitude of discussion. All these concessions were freely, frankly, and in good faith, made to save my county's cause and mine. Kentuckians! Americans! was not this enough? Oh no; it was not the manner but the thing—it was not the *words* but *actions* which they feared. They wanted me to say that I would cease the discussion of the subject of slavery, for well did they see from a brief experience, that slavery and a free press could not live together. They wanted me to abandon the exercise of my legal rights. Is any man so base as to say I ought to have yielded? No, my countrymen, remembering what State had given me birth, what I owed my country—what was due my suffering fellow-men; and my obligations to a just God, I replied in words which I supposed to be my last to man, "*my Constitutional rights I shall never abandon.*" But, horrible and fatal necessity slavery knows not the language of remorse, and cannot indulge the un-dying instincts of generous magnanimity over a defenseless foe. She had the decency to listen to my appeal, and I am told that tears stood in the eyes of many—yet the deed must be done, and with melancholy, yet firm despair she bent herself to the task—and the press fell! and Kentuckians ceased to be free!

On the morning of the 18th of August, George R. Trotter, Judge of the city of Lexington, issued a legal process enjoining the True American office and all its appurtenances, and on demand I yielded up the keys to the city marshall. At 11 o'clock, on the same day, about twelve hundred persons assembled in the Court House yard; a Chairman and Secretary were appointed—a manifesto and resolutions were reported by T. F. Marshall, and adopted. A committee of sixty were appointed to take down the press and type, and send them to Cincinnati. The committee proceeded to the True American office, where the mayor of the city, (who by law has the whole militia of the city at his command,) James Logue, warned them that they were doing an illegal act, which he was bound to resist, but that he was overpowered by superior force, and yielded up possession and the keys. After boxing up the press and type, and all the furniture of the office and sending them to Cincinnati, they reported again to the meeting at the Court House, at 3 o'clock; and after a speech from Thomas Metcalf, disavowing all connection with abolitionism on the part of the Whigs of Kentucky, the meeting adjourned.

Thus on the 18th of August, 1845, were the constitutional liberties of Kentucky overthrown, and an irresponsible despotism of slaveholding aristocracy established on their ruins. They who did the deed call it "dignified," and they supposed that its dignity would shield them from the indignation and curses of men. Did they! No, they were not so contemptibly silly as that. They found it necessary to cover up the enormity of their crime—(murder, cool and premeditated, and only not consummated because no resistance was offered, according to their own admission—but in reality, because they found hundreds of brave men looking on in sullen silence, ready to die in my defence,)—to publish a manifesto to the world, full of darkly studied and damning calumny, in order to shut me off from the sympathies of men and abate the horror of their criminal avowal and dastardly revenge.

They supposed, no doubt, that I would either fall by disease or violence, and, as "dead men tell no tales," it would be easy to blacken up my memory, and cover up their own infamy. This last finishing touch was needed to complete the dark portrait of perpetual slavery—that mankind looking upon this picture of slave-holding cruelty, wrong and smooth-faced hypocrisy, might no longer be deceived forever!

Great fire at Montreal.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Oct. 4, 1845.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—I was awakened from a sound sleep at the Exchange Coffee House, Montreal, this morning about 3 o'clock, by the ringing of the fire bells. After hastily dressing, I proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and found several buildings on Queen and Wellington sts. in a blaze of fire—men, women, children, pigs, cows, cats, dogs, &c. shouting, screaming, crying and running, the picture of confusion and alarm.

The fire originated in a building on Queeen-st., occupied as a coffee manufactury and coppersmith's shop, where it could have been confined had there been decision and power to demolish a few small wooden buildings in the vicinity. The fire spread rapidly from building to building over nearly the entire block, from Queen-st. on the North to Prince-st. on the South, from Wellington-st. East to Gabriel-st. West; one house at the corner of Queen and Gabriel sts and part of a building at the corner of Queen and Wellington sts. were saved in a damaged condition; the part of the one at the corner of Wellington and Queen was cut in two and the burning end severed from the other.

The fire crossed Prince street, consumed the next block through to Nazareth-st, and crossed Nazareth-st, burning one or more buildings on the South side of that street; two or three were blown up to arrest the fire.

The buildings consumed were many of them of a rather ordinary kind, occupied by families in the humble walks of life; the distress and privation therefore caused by this fire are great. There were a nail factory and a casting shop, several grocery and tavern stands, dwellings occupied by numerous poor families, a building where Church service has been held during the Summer; also a handsome Methodist Church and parsonage, several fine stone and brick stores and dwellings and quite an amount of property destroyed.

New York State Census.

The returns of the Census from the following Counties are complete. We compare them with 1840:

	1845.	1840.
Albany,	76,880	68,533
*Broome,	25,329	21,938
†Chatauque,	46,600	47,975
Chenango,	39,954	40,785
Columbia,	41,976	43,255
Clinton,	31,278	28,157
Cattaraugus,	30,169	28,872
Cortland,	25,081	24,607
Dutchess,	55,124	52,448
Erie,	78,891	62,469
Genesee,	28,980	28,974
Monroe,	70,899	64,902
Madison,	40,887	40,008
Montgomery,	29,308	35,818
New York,	366,785	312,710
Niagara,	33,450	31,132
‡Ontario,	40,537	41,525
Oswego,	48,950	43,718
Rensselær,	62,328	60,303
Schenectady,	16,629	17,387
Schoharie,	32,488	32,358
St. Lawrence,	62,354	56,706
Tompkins,	38,151	37,498
Ulster,	49,107	45,822
Total	1,371,650	1,268,986
Gain in 24 Cos.	102,664.	

*All but 1 town. † One town estimated.
‡One town not heard from.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The stock of this Company experienced a sudden and decided upward movement in price yesterday, arising from the fact that a dividend of *three* per cent. was about to be declared out of the earnings of the year, and also a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the stock of the Washington Branch. It is understood that after the payment of the Ohio rail road dividend, there will remain a surplus of some thirty or forty thousand dollars. Sales of the stock were made yesterday at $55, being an advance of five dollars per share within two or three days. We learn that the Road is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business in all its operations. We are also glad to hear that the Board have taken into consideration the subject of lowering the rates of travel on the main stem of the Road. This is an important measure, and if taken hold of with decision cannot fail to prove advantageous alike to the revenues of the Company and the general interests of the City.—*Baltimore American.*

ILLINOIS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The M. E. Conference of Illinois, at their late session, passed a preamble and resolutions as regards the Division of the Church, very much the same as those adopted by Ohio.

1. They deny the constitutionality of the action of the M. E. Church South at Louisville, and recommend their Southern Brethren to oppose it.

2. They sympathize with those of the Members of the Church in the South who adhere to the Church.

3. The movements of the Church South is a secession.

4. The Annual Conference is requested to take charge of the Ministers and people South who adhere to the Church.

5. The course of Drs. BOND and ELLIOTT is approved.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Commerciai gives a rumor that prior to the recent departure of Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Buchanan on their visit home, the President held a Cabinet meeting on the subject of the tariff, and expressed, a wish that his advisers should form a unit in regard to their views on the question. The consultation ended, however, it is said, in the declaration of views, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Bancroft, which were utterly irreconcilable with those held by Mr. Walker and Mr. Mason. The President, it is believed, did not entirely coincide with either. Upon this supposed state of things, the report has been founded that Mr Buchanan will go upon the bench, and that Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Marcy will go abroad.

SATINETTS—A great variety of good and cheap Satinetts rec'd and for sale by
oct2 SHACKLETT & GLYDE, 97 Wood st.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND AFFECTION OF THE LUNGS.

Valley Head, Alabama, Feb. 15th, 1845.

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT: Dear Sir—I feel it to be a duty which I owe both to you and to the afflicted to inform you of the good effects which I have experienced from the use of your "Life Medicines." I have been afflicted for the last 15 years with an Ulcerated Liver and an affection of the Lungs; when, in July last, I got from your agent, Col. White, a small quantity of your valuable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, which I assure you has done more to relieve me than all the mineral medicines I have ever used, and I have tried almost every kind of medicines.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
P. P. McGEE.

The above named medicines are for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.
oct10 corner 6th and Wood sts.

B. A FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—This Cathartic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver, so much abound. They have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these pills to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting they are now put up in a red xylographic wrapper. Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co—

Gentlemen:—I have used your Anti-Bilious Pills in my family for 6 or 7 years; in that time I have used them for Bilious Affections, Bowel Complaints, Colds, Headaches, &c. and have invariably found them beneficial, and decidedly the best cathartic I ever met with. I would recommend them to the public as an excellent family medicine for the above mentioned complaints, and advise every family not to be without them.
JOHN HAMILTON.

Cranberry tp. Butler Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1841. oct10

STRAY MARE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Pine township, on the 7th of September last, a gray Mare, supposed aoout 13 years old, stood all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
oct13-w3t* JOHN WALLACE.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR KIMBALL'S SHOE STORE!!

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

For the People, can be found at

J. C. KIMBALL'S STORE,

No. 70 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, sizes and descriptions. The following is a portion of his assortment:

Mens' and Boys' Coarse Shoes;		
do	do	Kip do;
do	do	Calf do;
do	do	Coarse Boots;
do	do	Kip do;
do	do	Calf do;
Ladies' and Childrens'		Leather Boots and Shoes;
do	do	Morocco do do;
		Fine Kid Slippers, double and single sole, Pittsburgh make.
do	do	Gaiter Boots of all kinds;
do	do	Kid Jeffersons and Buskins.

Trunks of all sizes cheaper than can be purchased at any other place in the city. Come and examine my stock. "THE RAZOR STROP MAN" must and shall be beat!

All of the above goods have been selected and manufactured expressly for the Pittsburgh Market, and are and shall be sold wholesale and retail cheaper than any other place in Pittsburgh! Come and see.
oct7-w3t J C KIMBALL, No 70 Wood st.

R. TANNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
NO. 109 WOOD STREET,
(*Between Fifth street and Diamond Alley.*)
PITTSBURGH.

FALL STOCK.

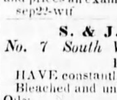
R TANNER & CO, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., adapted to the Western trade, purchased of the Eastern manufacturers direct, on the most favorable terms, which we will sell for cash or approved credit *for a very small advance on manufacturers prices.*

Merchants visiting this market, or on their way East, can satisfy themselves by calling and giving our stock and prices an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
sep22-wtf

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—
Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils;
Bleached, Lard and Elephant Oil;
do and crude Whale Oil;
Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;
Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited.
jy18-w3m

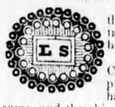
MERCER COUNTY, ss.



THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Mercer County, greeting. We command you that you attach James McMullin, late of your County, Yeoman, by all and singular, his goods and chattles and monies, rights and credits, lands and tenements, in the hands of David Sankey and Henry Calderwood, or in whomsoever possession they may be found, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for said county on the third Monday of September next, there to answer William Ramsey of a plea in assumpsit and that you summon the said David Sankey and Henry Calderwood as Garnishers, so that they be and appear before our said Court at the day and place above mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the said Court therein, and have you then and there this writ:

Witness the Hon. John Bredin, President of our said Court at Mercer, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1845.
oct14-w6t A. A. DOUGLASS, Pro'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, of June Term, 1845. No. 224.



In the matter of the application of the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsburgh for a charter of Incorporation.

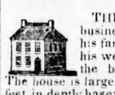
And now to wit, September 27, 1845: Charter of Incorporation exhibited and presented to the Court and the Court having perused and examined the same, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to the Court to be lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court do direct the said instrument of writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonatary of said Court, and that notice be inserted in one newspaper printed in the county of Allegheny, at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to this Court by the members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Borough of Sharpsburgh, to grant them a charter of incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

From the Record. GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
oct7-w3t Prothonatary.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,
East Liverpool, Columbiana Co, Ohio,
Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy22-w3m*

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE.

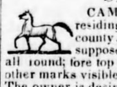


THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order; is in perfect repair, and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building, twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of year's experience, that the business has been constantly lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments JAMES W. COULTER.
Clarion, August 9 -wtf

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.
☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

STRAY HORSE.



CAME to the plantation of the subscriber residing in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa, a bay Horse about 16 hands high; supposed to be from 12 to 16 years old; shod all round; lore top cut off some scars on the sides; no other marks visible; entered on the township books.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
sep26-w3t* DAVID WILSON.

HAMS—500 lbs well cured for sale by
sep25 R C MARTIN, 60 Water

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

REGISTER'S OFFICE
Sept. 25, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undermained Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 27th day of October next.

Supplementary Account of O. O. Gregg, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Jost Ruck, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Hoesly, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Peter Bates, Administrator of the Estate of Dan'l. Bruton, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Wylie, surviving Executor of the Estate of Saml. Wylie, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo. Pillar, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Pillar, late of Deer Township, dec'd.

Account of Jas. Sample and Robert Sample, Executors of the Estate of Jacob Burkhart, late of Pine Township dec'd.

Account of Saml. Baird and Wm. Alexander, Executors of the Estate of Mary Cannon, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Logan and John Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Wm. Brisben, late of Elizabethtown, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Cochran, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Geo. Fritz, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of Robt. Sterrett, Administrator of the Estate of David Frew, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Alter & David Bowman, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Cowan, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Bratt & Thos. Bratt, Administrators of the Estate of Moses Bratt, late of Allegheny City dec'd.

Account of Thos. Partridge, Administrator de bonis non cum Testamento Annexo, of the Estate of Mary Fink, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Patrick Dunlavy, Executor of the Estate of Harvey Allison, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of John Herron & Wm. Dickson, Executors of the Estate of Rev. John M. French, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McKnight, Jacob Boyer and Jos. T. McKnight, Executors of the Estate of Jas. McKnight, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Dan'l. Euwer, Executor of the Estate of Archibald Euwer, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Henry Morrison and Wm. Morrison, Executors of the Estate of Isabella Morrison, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Schemmer, Administrator of the Estate of Anthony Sutter, dec'd.

Account of John McClurg, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas McClurg, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Margaret Wray, late Margaret Jack, one of the Administrators of the Estate of James Jack, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Geo. Cochran, Executor of the Estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McClure, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. McClure, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo McKenzie, Administrator of the Estate of John McCully, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Nelson, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Davis, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Thos Cooper, Executor of the Estate of Jane Hodge, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of John Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd, Executor of the Estate of Robert Ta